McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

If so quickly I was done for,
I wonder what I was begun for,

Will soon be the song of more than one hopeful Democrat.

—The Democrats go into the fight this fall without any financial policy. Are they for hard or soft money?

—The country should try and be as happy as possible till Congress meets, for there will be no end of trouble then.

—The great conundrum now is: "Who wrote the Democratic platform?" If it was not Bill Wallace we give it up.

—The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* nominates Governor Hartranft for President in 1880. The *Courier* could "go farther and fare worse," in its selection of a candidate.

—A prominent Democrat of Williamsport was asked his opinion of the platform. He paused a moment and then said firmly: "Well, it's a h—ll of a platform." He was about right.

—In dodging the financial question in their platform adopted at Harrisburg, the managing Democrats exhibited a degree of cowardice that has aroused the indignation of all fair minded and consistent Democrats.

—As Senator Wallace is supposed to have been identified with the framing of the Democratic platform at Harrisburg, many persons think that accounts for it being so ridiculous. It is a kind of coffee-pot arrangement, you see.

—A man is seldom persecuted for his religious opinions now-a-days. But Daniel O. Barr, who has always been a consistent and influential member of the party, is made a martyr to his religion. A Catholic can vote the Democratic ticket: he cannot hold office.

—The Evansville *Courier* is officiously and pugnaciously Democratic, but it drags up from the bottom of its heart, so to speak, this statement: "Senator Morton's illness is a matter that does not reach his party alone. It comes to all of us as a shock. He is the greatest Republican that lives."

—The serious illness of Senator Morton commands the solicitude and sympathy of the entire country. He is of such importance in disposing of questions pending before the country that his death would be a national calamity. We are gratified at the hopes expressed of his ultimate recovery.

—An Eastern paper says it is conceded by the Republicans that Noyes will lead his ticket some ten thousand votes. No Republican that we can hear of has conceded any such thing. He will put up a few Republican votes in the lumber regions, but no man who voted for the nine millions steal can lead his ticket in this state.

—The labor troubles and the hope to unite the workingmen in the elections are bringing to the surface all the 3x4 statesmen in the country. The coming is the wrong fall for the shrimps! Fortunately, we don't elect Congressmen or important State officers, and before we do, the little demagogues will be dead and buried, politically.

—The radical Democrats in Maine are denouncing their candidate for Governor, because, in his letter of acceptance, he stated that, in his opinion, the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency could not be impeached. They demand his withdrawal, and threaten to run another candidate if he persists in staying on the ticket. They seem to be madder, if that is possible, than Barr and his friends at the Democratic ticket in this state.

—The Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine has knocked into a cocked hat the Democratic outcry of "Fraud! Fraud!" over Hayes' election, which has been raised in every state in which the Democrats have this year held a State Convention. This was one of the cries which it was thought would rally the party as a unit everywhere, and just as the faithful were getting their mouths into shape to open in full blast with it, out comes this Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine and says that the President's title to office cannot be impeached! Could anything possible be worse than this? To dash a cup from expectant lips is bad enough; but to expose the hollowness of a party cry, just as the party was expecting to profit by it, is intolerable!

Workingmen's Parties.

The organization of what is called a workingmen's party in Ohio, and one or two other States, and placing in the field an independent ticket for State officers in Ohio, introduces a new factor in politics. Not that there is anything new or fresh in the appearance of a third party; there has hardly been a national or State election in which there has not been a third and often a fourth ticket in the field. But the present organization, says the *Tribune*, if handled with any kind of skill and shrewdness, and conducted with a fair degree of honesty of purpose, has in it elements which may shortly make it formidable. It at once absorbs into itself, by natural causes, the scattered body of voters known in the last presidential election as the Greenback party. Its objects are the same, and its methods do not differ from those of the incomplete thinkers and half-view economists who think wealth can be enacted by law, and prosperity apportioned by an exact weight and measure scale. The workingmen's organization will naturally take up the membership, assume the machinery, if there be any, and take the place of the greenback party. It may draw to itself in addition a large body of dissatisfied voters of all classes, who believe it possible, by some nostrum of legislation or quackery in statesmanship, to lift up into sound health a body politic suffering from an accumulation of disorders and diseases in all its members. The movers of this new political enterprise could hardly have chosen a more auspicious time for initiating it. The business depression, stagnation in trade, prevalence of pauperism, and wide-spread uneasiness and discontent, are all in favor of any new political movement. The hard times are taken by the unthinking as proof of the incapacity of the old party to administer the government, and they are consequently ready to take the prescription of any quack who comes along with large promises and palatable pills. So the time could not be more favorable for the movement.

In one view the organization of the new party will be productive of good. It will be a crystallization of political elements that naturally and properly work together. The leaders in it are evidently sincere in the belief that they have not only a definite aim but distinct processes and well-digested plans and purposes. It is better that they should step out from the old parties, and clearly state what they believe in, any way, and then invite all who agree with them to unite under their standard. All the world will know then precisely what they are at, and all the world can judge whether the object is desirable and the steps proposed wise. By separate action, likewise, they will discover their own strength and make it known to others. And if, as some of them believe, they are in a majority, perhaps the possession of power will bring to them each a sense of responsibility that we shall see the great reforms they propose carried out under the processes and with the forms of law, instead of their being accompanied by confusion, bloodshed and anarchy. Our own impression is that the feeling of the country at large is decidedly hostile to any proposition to turn over the government of the country to such men as have appeared prominent in this movement. With all the rage for legislative quackery in finance and the readiness to indulge in empiricism in political economy, we do not think we have quite reached the point of turning over the government to be experimented with by that sort of people. But if we have reached that pitch of desperation it is better we give them their sweet will at once, and when they are done, come back wiser to the old prescription of patience and the medicine of common sense.

There are, however, large possibilities of mischief in the movement. The separation of the workingmen, or those who call themselves such, from the old parties, into a distinct and independent organization, with a state ticket of their own, is well enough; but in the election of members of the Legislature and county and municipal officers, and by and by of members of Congress, they will be offering the usual large temptations to demagoguery, hypocracy, dishonesty and all manner of deception and trickery. For it is the habit of third parties to make demonstrations of their strength upon the general ticket when they have no hope of success, and do their real work in the bargaining and combinations upon nominally minor but really more important offices. It is the combinations of these sorts that demoralize parties and play the mischief with politics.

Fees vs. Consistency.

A. O. Furst, Esq., was the attorney who defended Win Wagner in court last week, who was indicted for assaulting the editor of this paper. Mr. Furst, in his efforts to justify blackguardism and licentiousness on the public thoroughfares of our boroughs and cities, remarked that the REPUBLICAN was too free in making personal allusions and criticisms. We don't claim to be infallible, and in our efforts to publish a live newspaper, it is quite impossible to avoid publishing some errors; but we are glad to know that those who find fault with us are made up principally of law-breakers, blackguards and their hired apologists. We have always been glad to make corrections of all misstatements published in this paper, and we propose to continue on doing so when the facts shall have been furnished us that justify a retraction or correction; and we regret that we cannot say as much in favor or in justification of the fairness and consistency of our distinguished critic. It is not our province to injure any one, but it is our province to contribute to the promotion of the public good, and we conceive that the exposition of wrong through the public press has a great deal to do with suppressing and preventing disorder, as well as crime; and we consider that a citizen of Mr. Furst's pretensions will exhibit a great deal more consistency and command more respect from his law-abiding neighbors by co-operating with us than he will by continuing to ride both sides of the question as occasions may offer. *Fees* should not be the only consideration in judging between justice and crime.

THE State Convention of the Republican party meets at Harrisburg to-day, and as the contest now stands Judge Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, will be nominated for Supreme Judge, Mr. Hart, of Montgomery county will be nominated for State Treasurer, and the contest for Auditor-General will be between Passmore, of Schuylkill, and Reeder, of Northampton. The contest waxes hot, and it is not publicly announced who will win. The most important duty of the convention will be the adoption of a platform of principles which will prove acceptable to the people. Our convention, it is to be hoped, will profit by the example set by our opponents, which is so universally condemned. Their duty is a plain one. If they exercise it judiciously the people will follow their lead and make us an easy victory; otherwise, everything will be lost.

THE citizens of Altoona are contesting the election of Thomas H. Greevy for Recorder of that city, concerning which the Blair *Radical* comments as follows:

At the Argument Court, yesterday, a petition signed by the required number of qualified voters of this city, was presented, contesting the election of Thomas H. Greevy, Esq., as City Recorder, and an order was made fixing September the 20th as the day for hearing. The main grounds for contesting the election is the illegality of votes cast for Mr. Greevy, it being alleged by the petitioners that one hundred and eighty-three illegal votes were cast for him, and that those thrown out, Mr. Shaw was elected by a majority of two hundred and twenty-six legal votes. As the matter will undergo a judicial investigation, we forbear making any comment now other than to remark that if the contest serves to correct the very loose way municipal elections are conducted in this city, it will be well worth its trouble and expense. It is notorious that in our Democratic wards but little, if any, regard has been paid to the plainest provisions of the election laws, and we have known elections for school directors, members of council and other municipal officers to be held without even swearing the election boards. We trust that in the contest commenced the investigation will be thorough, and not so much to seat Mr. Shaw as to determine exactly who was legally elected.

—Isn't the Workingmen's party slipping slowly from the political field?

Brigham, the Great Mormon Leader, is Dead.

Brigham Young, the head of the Mormon Church, died at Salt Lake City last Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 29, at four o'clock. He was attacked by cholera morbus the Thursday before, which was followed by inflammation of the bowels, which prevented from the first all passage through them, and by continual swelling towards the throat finally stopped respiration. He was conscious as long as failing breath permitted him to speak, but only briefly answered questions during the last forty-eight hours of his life. In this death one of the most remarkable men of the day has gone "to join the innumerable hosts which sleep in the bosom of the earth." The singular religious delusion commonly called Mormonism, compounded of Judaism, Mohammedanism, Paganism and Christianity, has been kept alive for the past thirty years in spite of the influences of civilization and modern morality, chiefly by his force of character and his remarkable talent for leadership. He was an extraordinary man. With scarcely any education, and with no such gifts of eloquence and spititual insight as are possessed by the founders of most new sects, he established a powerful theoracy in the midst of a vast desert, gathered adherents from all nations of the earth, and introduced a system of domestic life wholly at variance with the religion, moral ideas and temperament of the peoples from whom he drew his proselytes. Polygamy, an institution confined in all ages to the luxurious races inhabiting warm climates, he domesticated among the rocks and snows of Utah, and so associated with religious fanaticism that it has held ground in defiance of the laws of the United States. He became possessed of great wealth, and ruled with an absolute sway thousands of men accustomed to the traditions and methods of self government, interfering at his pleasure with their business and private affairs, disposing of their lives, families and property with the tyranny of a Tartar Khan. Recent times have produced few such phenomenal characters. Most famous men achieve prominence by dexterity and power in riding on the current of their age, but the Mormon leader successfully antagonized all the forces of modern thought and civilization. His wonderful career was made possible only by the fact that there is, even in the most advanced communities, a sediment of superstition and fanaticism which a strong and unscrupulous man can stir up and utilize to serve his selfish ambition.

Sham as he was, he made a big figure in the world. He was a Yankee Mohammed, an American autocrat. He founded a kingdom within a republic, and wielded a power such as no civilized king enjoys. He established a religion of licentiousness in contempt of all written and unwritten law, and defied not only the statutes but the armies of the United States. There have been leaders and rulers who achieved perhaps an equal success, but most of them had a better start. Brigham Young's native powers alone secured him a kingdom and a flock and a fortune. He inherited nothing. He was born, poor and obscure, in a New-England village; he died, nearly at four-score, a rich and unrepentant pagan. But even this teacher of a false faith, who was grasping and tyrannical where other teachers of new faiths have often been sincere enough to be unselfish, was of practical service to the country in which he lived, but with which he refused to have anything to do. He built up a large and prosperous community in a region that was before a desert, and developed the resources of a broad territory. He was the greatest of American pioneers. While he believed that he had got beyond the reach of civilization, he had only quickened its westward march.

It was his indomitable will and endless resources that buoyed up his followers through all the horrors of the migration to Utah. It was his practical sagacity that chose the place for the new settlement, organized and developed its industries, and made his people prosperous. It was his craft that stimulated their fanaticism, and taught them to look upon him as next to God. But even Brigham Young could not keep his church intact. A little civilization would leak in through the dikes which he built about it. His peculiar institution has already come into an irrepressible conflict with the locomotive and the newspaper, and there can be but one issue to the contest. Either a great many of its objectionable features must be done away with or the history of this church will have become complete by the end of the present century.

THE Juniata county jail has been without a prisoner since the 5th of July, and the Fulton county jail has not had an inmate for a long time. These are both Democratic counties. —*Democratic Exchange.*

It is the custom of Democratic commissioners, in Democratic counties, to discharge Democratic prisoners under the pretext to *save expense*, but the actual reason is to hold them in the faith. This report also speaks well for Republican honesty, or they would have some in jail to brag about, if nothing else.

Laws for Workingmen.

It is the boast of those workingmen intent on forming a Labor Reform political party, that the legislation of the State has been in the interest of capital and against labor—in favor of corporations and against them. Corporations and capitalists have laws conferring upon them, as a class, special privileges, and so have the workingmen of the State. The following are a few only of the special privileges extended to workingmen by a Republican Congress in framing the Bankrupt law and by successive Republican legislatures in this State since:

1. Under the United States Bankrupt law, every workingman has a preferred claim on the fund over other creditors to the extent of fifty dollars.

2. Under the laws of Pennsylvania he has a preferred claim against the estate of a deceased or insolvent employer to the extent of two hundred dollars for work done upon such estate within six months prior to such death or insolvency.

3. He has a similar preference where an estate is assigned for the benefit of creditors. After thirty days have elapsed from the date of the assignment, he may ignore the assignment entirely and proceed as if it had not been executed.

4. He has a similar preference before auditors in the distribution of the proceeds of a sheriff's sale, having previously filed a notice of his claim with the sheriff.

5. The preferred claim of a landlord for rent is postponed to the claim of a workman for wages in all cases of landlord's warrants, executions, attachments, and writs of similar nature, when due written notice has been given the officers executing such writs.

6. He has a similar preferred claim, which operates as a lien, upon works, mines, manufactories, business property, etc., for work done within six months prior to any sale or transfer of such property.

7. Under the Mechanics' Lien law, the mere filing in court his claim, with a description of the property and a specification of the names of owners and contractors, within six months of the conclusion of work done by him upon real estate, creates a lien upon the property which takes precedence of recorded mortgages and judgements created or obtained after work thereon was commenced by the workman.

8. Certain classes of workmen have a preferred claim upon vessels, which may be entered as a lien, and the property be summarily attached.

9. In oil and coal regions, special preferences are given to the claims of workingmen in addition to those specified above.

10. Appeals from magistrates by employers in suits against them for wages, security must be entered for debt, interest, and costs, while in all other cases of appeals the security is entered for costs alone.

11. No stay or execution is allowed upon any judgement given for $100 or less in suit for wages.

12. Wages cannot be attached for any debt whatever.

13. In all actions brought in the Courts for wages, upon application to the prothonataries, precedence will be given upon the trial list to such cases over all other cases ready for trial.

14. Under the General Corporation act of 1874, stockholders are liable in their individual capacity to the amount of the stock held by each for the wages of the workmen.

15. Under the same act the stockholders of mining, manufacturing, and mechanical corporations are personally liable to workmen for wages for work done within six months before demand made on the company, and if a workman obtain a judgment against a corporation for less than $200, the company cannot obtain a stay of execution. Such corporations cannot withhold wages from employees by reason of a sale of goods to them.

The Bank Convention.

The official call for the annual Convention of Bankers of the United States, which is announced to commence at Association Hall, in this city, on the 12th of September, was issued yesterday and sent to the 6 300 banks which are expected to be represented. The call, which is signed by Mr. James Buell, the president of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of this city, sets forth the urgent necessities of a full attendance, on account of the magnitude of the subjects to be discussed. It refers to the heavy and "discriminating" taxation under which the banks are placed, and states that a united effort will be necessary to obtain a repeal of the present laws. It then continues:

"Besides this vital question of tax repeal, which is so necessary for the prosperity of business and for the very existence of our banks in many parts of the country, there are other practical subjects to be discussed. Prominent among these is the unrestricted power to issue municipal, county and other bonds, by which heavy burdens of taxation are being foisted upon the people. These burdens are now so heavy that they are a frequent menace to our public credit at home and abroad. Unless some judicious restrictions can be devised to stop these reckless issues of bonds, the outcry in favor of repudiation will be oftener heard in the future, although it is evident to any reflecting citizen that the issuers of such bonds are the men who should be punished, and not the honest men who have given their money in good faith for them."

The convention will last for three days, and during the session the questions of the remonetization of silver, the resumption of specie payments and the union of the banks for the refunding of the debt will be discussed.—[New York Herald, 14th Aug., 1877.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A HORSE THIEF.—On Sunday night last a horse and buggy were stolen from Mr. John T. Fowler, of Hannah Furnace, in Centre county. Mr. Fowler had been away, and returning late in the evening, put his horse up and forgot to lock the stable door. He thinks the thief was in the stable since early in the evening, and when all got quiet he harnessed up the horse he wanted, and almost destroyed another set of harness which were there, to delay his pursuit in the morning, and then hitched into a light buggy and left. Mr. Fowler being an early riser, discovered about five o'clock that the theft had occurred, and at once arranged to pursue the thief, first finding the direction he had taken by the buggy track, and the track of one of the horses feet which only had a half shoe on. He sent men out in all directions, and telegraphed to different points. Messrs. Balling and Abrams, in a buggy, took the trail of the thief and followed it to a blacksmithshop a couple of miles below Howard, where they found him having the buggy greased by the blacksmith. As they approached, the thief didn't stand on any ceremony, but ran, and while in the act of jumping over a fence into a peach orchard near by, Balling (who jumped from his buggy and pursued him) struck him under the arm with a stone and knocked him over, but by the time Balling got over the fence, the thief had sprang to his feet, and drew a revolver, firing several shots in succession at him, at a distance of a few feet only, while Balling having no weapons but stones, made free use of them. In the meantime, Abram, who had a sore foot, and who had a revolver, hobbled to the exciting scene, and took a hand in the combat, exchanging several shots with the thief at a distance of only a few feet. Finally one of Abrams' shots took effect in the arm of the thief, who cried out, "you son of a b—, you have shot me," and then fled to the woods not far disant followed by Balling, who had been pelting the stones into him all the time. The thief being a good runner, reached the woods safely, and disappeared in a ravine, and Balling and Abrams returned to Hannah with horse and buggy. The thief is a large, robust man, with black chin whiskers, and black moustache, and of dark complexion. He was well dressed in a black suit of clothes, sack coat.—[Tyrone Herald.

THE 6th of September (to-morrow) is the last day for voters to get registered. Every Republican in the county should see that his name appears on the registration book. Don't neglect it.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Rock-a-by Baby.

Wee little fanciful Golden-hair
Sat and rocked in her rocking-chair,
Singing as sweet as a bird in June
A childish, worn-out nursery tune;
Singing as if she would never stop,
"Rock-a-by baby on the tree top."

Close to her motherly, sheltering breast
She hushed a waxen dolly to rest;
Blue as the bluest of summer skies
Were the little maiden's brooding eyes.
No heart more sunny or blithe and gay
Than Golded-hair and her doll at play.

Over and over she crooned the tale
How the bough rocked in the awful gale;
And to and fro as she idly swung
The clock repeated with brazen tongue
How the bough broke with relentless fall,
"Down came rock-a-by baby and all."

The shadows of tender thought arise,
And weigh with slumber her heavy eyes;
It weaves a tissue of song an dreams
With misty glories and rainbow gleams;
For lost in a trance profound and deep.
Both child and dolly have rocked asleep.

Our Story Teller.

Caught by Telegraph.

I was telegraph operator and station-agent on one of the Western lines of railroad, when this adventure, of which I am now going to tell you, happened to me.

It was a wild and stormy night, and as the depot was nearly half a mile out of town, the set of loafers which usually collected about the stove in the waiting room had evidently concluded to seek some place nearer home to spend the evening in, and for a wonder I was quite alone.

The express from the West was due at nine-fifty. After that I should be at liberty, and I began to wish the evening was over, long before the train came along, or else that I had some one to talk to, for the depot was in one of the lonesomest spots that could have been selected, and the wind kept up a dismal moaning in the pines close by, and every now and then seemed to be positively howling in the wires of the telegraph. I began to feel nervous and fidgety.

At last the train came. I was also express agent, and the expressman on the train handed me a heavily-sealed envelope, remarking as he did so: "Be careful of that, Bronthwaite. There's a big bonanza in that package, if it were yours or mine."

"Money?" I asked, noticing that there were but two passengers getting off, two men in shaggy overcoats and slouchy-looking hats, whom I concluded, without thinking much about them, or paying but little attention to them, to be hunters returned from some up-country trip.

"Yes, a trifle of twenty thousand, I believe," answered Phillips. "Old Powers is sending it down to his son, who is putting up a mill somewhere near here, isn't he?"

"Yes, on the other side of the river," I replied. "It's lucky to have a rich father, Phillips."

"You're right there," answered Phillips. And then the train started off, and I turned and walked toward the office.

As I neared the door with the package in my hand, one of the men, who had been watching me, made a spring towards me. I don't know how I happened to be on the look-out for them, but I must have been, for I jumped back almost the same instant that he made his move, and before either one of them comprehended what I was about, I had made a dive between them and succeeded in getting into the office, and had the door bolted almost before I knew what I was doing.

I heard a volley of curses hurled after me, and then I knew by the sounds and the creaking of the door, that both of the men were trying to break it in. But I had no fears of their doing that.

It was of hard wood well-seasoned, and would resist all their efforts in that direction.

I put the package in the safe and locked it securely before I stopped to think what was to be done. Then I sat down to think, while I could hear the men talking outside. I knew they were holding a council over the means to be used to effect an entrance, and obtain possession of the money I had received.

It was anything but a pleasant situation to be in. Here was I, alone, half a mile away from any assistance, at ten o'clock at night—and a stormy night at that—and the probabilities were that nearly everybody was already in bed. If they were not, no one would think of coming to the depot at that time of night.

Outside were two desperate men, who knew I had a large sum of money in my possession, and they knew that, if they could effect an entrance, I would amount to but little in the way of preventing an accomplishment of their villainous purpose.

Suddenly a thought occurred to me. The clerk at the hotel where I boarded had taken a fancy to telegraphy, and we had put up a wire between the hotel and the depot.

Why couldn't I advise him of my danger and have him send help?

I heard a new sound at the door just then which sent the blood in great frightened waves all over me. The men had begun to cut their way in with their pocket knives.

I rushed to the instrument and "called" George. What if he had gone to bed, or should be out? I turned pale at the thought.

But pretty soon a response came back. He was there. Go ahead.

I began and wrote:

"I am in danger. Two men are trying to gain admittance for the purpose of robbing the express safe. Send help immediately, for God's sake. Not a minute to lose!"

"Slower," telegraphed George, who had not been practicing long enough to be able to read very well.

I went over with the message again. But I suppose excitement made my writing "blurred," for again he sent back word: "Slower, and more distinct! Can't make it out!"

Good God! Before I succeeded in making him understand me they would be through the door, I thought, with a cold sweat breaking out all over me. But I went over the message again, and this time he caught it, and sent back a hurried: "All right. Hold out for ten minutes."

The men were digging away like beavers. I could see the points of their knives once in a while, as they splintered away fragments of the panels. But I knew that it would take them some time yet to cut away enough for them to make an entrance through. How I wished I had a pistol!

I waited in feverish impatience. Suddenly there was a crash, and one panel was stove in by the foot of one of the men.

"Aha!" he grinned, with his leering face at the aperture. "You see we mean business, don't you? What are you going to do when we get in, eh?"

I didn't know. Die, I supposed, if they took an idea to put an end to me into their heads. Why didn't George and the help he had promised come? It seemed to me that they had time enough to make a ten-mile tramp.

"We've got the second panel almost ready to stave in," said the other man, chuckling horribly over the cheerful information. "Then, I guess Tom can crawl through. You might as well be opening that box o' your'n an' git out that bundle we're a'ter. It'll save all on us considerable trouble an' time."

Crash came his foot against the panel, and it burst into splinters, and my heart fairly stopped beating when I saw one of them thrust his head and shoulders through the opening. I seized the poker and struck him over the head with all the force I could muster. He rolled out a volley of curses, but I was master of the situation at that particular moment.

Suddenly there was a sound of voices, and then the man outside cried out that they were "nabbed," and tried to make his escape. But I knew by the sound that he was caught, and was struggling with his captors. There were several pistol shots fired, and eager cries, during which the poor wretch in the door made no effort to escape, but lay there limp and motionless. I began to fear I had killed him. I drew back the bolts and got the door open just in time to see the other one overpowered, a prisoner in the hands of half a dozen boys from town.

Then we got the man out of the door. He wasn't dead, but he was insensible. My blows with the poker had been too much for him.

I bought me a pistol the first thing next morning, and was on the lookout for robbers and adventurers after that; but that was the only one that happened to me while I staid there. If it hadn't been for that telegraph which George and I had put into operation, I rather think I should have finished up all my earthly adventures that night.

Boys' Bed-time Story.

"Well, boys, what about vacation?"

"It's a comin'—and Fourth of July, too. And please don't forget that pistol."

"I'll try not to, if I can run away somewhere out of hearing. Don't you think it would have been a good idea if men had been made with lids to their ears, the same as they have to their eyes, so that when we do not want to hear anything we could shut out sound?"

"Oh! that would be jolly, for then we could put our stoppers down and not hear mamma call us in the morning, or when she hollored for us to come in at night!"

"You don't need any ear stoppers for that, young man,—but I wish I had a pair for fourth of July. And that makes me think of something for your story.

HOW "WE BOYS" CELEBRATED.

When I was a boy—never mind how many years ago, and keep your young clippers off my bald spot, if you please—we used to think as much of the Fourth of July as you do, I expect.

"O-ho! I thought you said it was a foolish, pop-bang kind of a day?"

So it is—but that doesn't hurt it for boys. Anyhow, it was a great day for young America then. Money came very hard to most of us, though, and we had to begin weeks and even months before-hand to save up enough to celebrate with. Think of driving a cow a mile to pasture, and going after her every night, for six cents a week, to get your fire-cracker money! I tell you that made a boy patriotic when the great day came, and kept him saving of his fire-crackers and torpedoes.

We used to make little lead cannon—not as the Irishman said "by jist settin' up a hole and pourin' lead around it"—but in regular moulding sand, the same as men do. And then we'd put in a charge of powder, and ram 'em full of paper wads, and touch 'em off with a "slow match"—a little, long train of powder, like a fire cracker stem, you know. When I think of the little and big cannon that the boys used to have in those old days, I wonder there aren't more men in the world with only one eye and half a handful of fingers.

Well, one Fourth, when I was about a dozen years old or so, all the boys of my set determined to celebrate in great style. One spent all his money for fire crackers, another for torpedoes, another for pin-wheels, and so on, till we had a big assortment that we were to use all together with "fire works" for the evening. This plan sounded very fine, but when it came to working it failed, like many other fine plans.

Jimmy burnt crackers faster than any body else, and that led to a quarrel, in which he came out like the Britishers when Washington had them cornered. Then Frank popped torpedoes as though they grew on bushes, and that made trouble. And as it grew hot, all of us were "awful thirsty," but we hadn't any money to buy "soda water" with, and a Fourth of July without soda water, or at least lemonade colored with berry juice, wasn't worth celebrating. So we had to take in another boy and make him buy the drink.

Along toward noon a tall, lean, gawky-looking lad from the country came into the village for his fun. He wore a long, tow-cloth coat, a big straw hat, a pair of cowhide boots, and pants about six inches too short for him.

His hair hadn't been cut since Christmas, from the look, and he was what we called "green."

The mischievous boys began to pelt him with torpedoes and orange peel, and fire off crackers on his hat brim. They got him to drink his soda in two glasses—the acid first and the soda water on top of it, so that it nearly strangled him by foaming up in his stomach. He purchased two bunches of fire crackers, and put them in his outside coat pocket, and started off to have his fun in firing them off all alone. But a wicked urchin dropped a lighted one into his pocket and it set both bunches to popping.

It was dreadful mean, and dangerous, too, but nobody could help laughing to see that long-legged fellow jump and yell, and clap his hands on his pockets and jerk them off again. In about two minutes he hadn't any fire crackers, nor pockets, nor any coat tails to speak of, left. He declared he would "lick the feller that done that," but nobody could tell him who it was.

In the evening we had sky-rockets, and Roman candles, and serpents, and wheels, and all the fizzing, fiery things you can think of—and besides that something that none of you city-bred boys ever saw, they are so dangerous.

"What's that—fire b'loons?"

No—fire-balls. They were cotton balls about twice as big as a base ball made of cotton wicking wound tight.

They were soaked full of turpentine, and when it was fully dark they were thrown into the wide village street. The men would pick them up quickly, and throw them high and far through the air.

Fifty of them all at once in the air, with the flames roaring and streaming behind them, made a more splendid sight than all your fire-works nailed on to a frame. They looked just like young comets shooting through the air, with long tails of fire and smoke. It didn't burn the men's hands because the cotton itself wasn't on fire, but just the turpentine.

We young chaps kept out of the road, 'cause we were afraid of being burned, or run over by the men chasing fire-balls.

Finally one of the balls was thrown wild, and fell on the dry shingle roof of the old red store, and lodged behind the sign; and, before anybody saw it or thought what it would do, the roof was all on fire.

There was no engine nor hose—only the town pump and a few tin pails. The crowd rushed for these, but found there was no ladder to get up. It looked as though the store must burn down; but just then a tall young fellow sprang out of the crowd, put his arms and legs around the wooden awning-post, and climbed up it like a squirrel. From the awning he pulled himself up to the cornice and on to the roof of the building next to the fire, and cried out:

"Throw me a rope!"

They got a coil from the store, and threw him one end of it.

"Hitch on your pails of water!" he yelled again.

As the pails were tied on, he drew them up and doused them on the burning roof, and in ten minutes the fire was out.

When he slid down, they saw it was the green lad that the boys had been tormenting in the morning.

And then they all gave him three cheers, and the men bought him a new coat, and stuffed him with ice cream and strawberries, and bought him ever so many fire-crackers and voted him "a brick" besides. And we all went to bed tired out and used up, and got up cross and good-for-nothing the next day, just as you will do this year.

The Mysterious Portrait.

In a small but handsomely furnished sitting room in a London hotel, a young lady was sitting in an easy chair, before a blazing fire, one dreary November afternoon. Her hat and coat lay upon the table beside her, and from the eager, impatient glances which she cast at the door at every sound of a foot step on the staircase outside, it was evident that she expected a visitor.

At last the door opened and a tall, aristocratic looking young man entered the room.

"Harry, what a long time you have been!" she exclaimed, springing up from her seat. "What news have you brought? What does your father say about our—our marriage?" hesitating with the shyness of a bride at the last word.

"Read for yourself, Helen," replied her husband, handing her an open letter, and standing opposite her, leaning against the marble mantlepiece, watching intently the expression of her fair young face as she read:

"In marrying as you have done, you acted in direct, deliberate opposition to my wishes. From this day you are no longer my son, and I wash my hand of you forever."

"Harry, why did you not tell me of this before?" exclaimed Helen, as she read the hard, cruel words, looking up through her tears into her husband's face.

"My darling, what was there to tell? How could I know that my father would act in this hard-hearted manner? I knew that he wished me to marry the daughter of a nobleman living near Marston Hall, and so unite the two estates; but I had no idea that he would cast me off for disobeying his wishes, and even if I had known," he added, clasping his young wife to his bosom, "I should not have acted differently. My Helen is worth fifty estates, and as long as she loves me I shall never regret the loss of Marston Hall and its fair acres. "But my love," he continued, more seriously, "there is an end of your promised shopping expedition into Bond street. You will have to do without diamonds now that your husband is a penniless outcast, instead of the heir to fifteen thousand a year."

"Hush, Harry! Please don't talk like that," she said, hurt at his bitter tone. "You know it was not of diamonds or dresses I was thinking. But what are you going to do, Harry? she continued, lying her head upon his arm and looking up sadly into his pale, sad face. "You cannot work for a living."

"And why not work for a living?" he exclaimed in a determined voice. "Because I happened to be the son of a baronet, brought up and educated without any idea or knowledge of business? But I will work for my living and show my little wife I am not quite unworthy of the trust and confidence she reposed in me when she placed this little hand in mine," he added, stooping to kiss the small white hand that rested confidently upon his arm.

It was while pursuing his favorite study of oil-painting, among the famous galleries of Rome, that Harry Marston wooed and won Helen Tracy, a governess in an English family residing in Italy, and the orphan daughter of an officer in the army. Before he had know her a month, Harry, who had been in love—or fancied himself in love—with at least half a dozen different young ladies in as many months, felt that he had at last met his fate.

Delighted at the idea of being loved for himself alone, he had not told her of his real position, and it was not till after the marriage ceremony was over that Helen discovered that she had married the eldest son of a baronet, and the heir to an estate producing fifteen thousand a year.

It was not without some inward misgivings that Harry wrote to his father telling him of his marriage, which were more than realized by the result, as we have seen by the letter from Sir Philip Marston, which awaited him at his club on his return to England with the bride.

Full of confidence in his ability to maintain himself and his young wife by his own exertions, and thinking that surely his father would relent and be reconciled to him after a time, Harry troubled himself very little about his lost inheritance; and though their new home consisted of three small, poorly-furnished rooms in a back street—was very different from the grand old mansion to which he had hoped to take his bride—he sat to work cheerfully at his favorite art, and tried hard to earn a living by painting pictures and portraits.

But he soon found that it was not so easy as he thought.

It was all very well when he was heir to Marston Hall, and studied painting merely from love of art picture; but dealers, who in those days had been all flattery and obsequiousness toward the young heir, now that he really wanted to sell his pictures and sketches, shook their heads and politely but firmly declined to purchase.

At last, one dreary afternoon, when Harry was sitting in the little room he called his studio, trying to devise some new scheme to replenish his slender purse, the servant opened the door and ushered a white haired old gentleman into the room.

Placing his chair by the fire for his visitor, Harry inquired his business.

"You are a portrait painter, I believe, sir?" said the old gentleman, looking at him through his spectacles.

"That is my profession, sir," replied Harry, delighted at the thought of having found a commission at last.

"Well, sir, I want you to paint the portrait of my daughter."

"With pleasure, sir," said Harry, eagerly. "When can the lady give me the first sitting?"

"Alas, sir! she is dead—dead to me these twenty years; and I killed her—I broke her heart with my harshness and cruelty!" exclaimed the old man, in an excited, trembling voice.

A strange chill came over Harry, as the idea that his mysterious visitor must be an escaped lunatic crossed his mind; but mastering with an effort his emotion, the stranger continued: "Pardon me, young sir. This is of no interest to you. My daughter is dead, and I want you to paint her portrait from my description, as I perfectly well remember her twenty years ago."

"I will do my best, sir; but it will be no easy task, and you must be prepared for any disappointments," said Harry, when, having given him a long description of the form and features of his long lost daughter, the old man rose to depart; and for weeks he worked incessantly upon the mysterious portrait of the dead girl, making sketch after sketch, each of which was rejected by the remorse-stricken father, until the work began to exercise a strange kind of fascination over him, and he sketched face after face, as if under the influence of a spell.

At last, one evening, wearied with a day of fruitless exertion, he was sitting over the fire watching his wife who sat opposite, busy with some needlework, when an idea suddenly flashed upon him.

"Tall, fair, with golden hair, and dark blue eyes! Why, Helen, it is the very picture of yourself!" he exclaimed, starting from his seat, taking his wife's fair face between his two hands, and gazing intently into her eyes.

Without losing a moment, he sat down and commenced to sketch Helen's face; and when his strange patron called the next morning, Harry was so busily engaged putting the finishing touches to his portrait, that he did not hear him enter the room, and worked on for some moments unconcious of his presence, until, with the cry of "Helen! my daughter!" the old man hurried him aside and stood entranced before the portrait.

After gazing about for some moments in silence, only broken by his own half suppressed sobs of remorse, the old man turned slowly round to Harry, and asked him, in an eager tone, where he had obtained the original of the picture.

"It is the portrait of my wife," replied Harry.

"Your wife, sir! Who was she! Pardon me for asking the question," he added, "but I have heard lately that my poor Helen left an orphan daughter, and for the last six months I have been vainly trying to find the child of my lost daughter, so that by kindness and devotion to my grandchild I might, in part at least, atone for my harshness toward her mother."

Harry was beginning to tell him the story of his meeting with Helen at Rome and their subsequent marriage, when the door opened and his wife entered the room.

Perceiving that her husband was engaged, she was about to retreat, when the old gentleman stopped her, and after looking earnestly is her face for a few moments, exclaimed, "Pardon me, madame, can you tell me your mother's maiden name?"

"Helen Treherne," replied Helen, wonderingly.

"I knew it—I knew it!" exclaimed the old man in an excited voice. "At last I have found the child of my poor lost daughter!"

In a few words Mr. Treherne explained how he had cast off his child on account of her marriage with a poor officer, and refused even to open her letters, when she wrote asking for forgiveness.

"But, thank heaven!" said he, when he had finished his sad story. "I can atone in some measure for my harshness toward Helen by taking her Helen to my heart."

It is needless to add that when Sir Philip Marston heard that his son had married the heiress of one of the finest and oldest estates in the country, he at once wrote a letter of reconciliation to Harry; and, after all, Helen eventually became mistress of Marston Hall, in the picture gallery of which no painting is more valued and treasured than "The Mysterious Portrait."

The Ape That Most Resembles Man.

Professor Garrod lately held a reception in the Monkey-house at Zoological Gardens, and discoursed to the people about the anthropoid apes. The Professor made it plain that the anthropoids are the simial aristocracy, even if we may not more accurately call them our poor human relations. As prosector of the Zoological Society, the Professor stated that he had dissected seventy apes out of the anthropoidal class, and one of them exhibited the vermiform appendage of the cœcum, or blind gut, which is characteristic of man. But the anthroopoids have it quite humanly developed. The hands and feet of an orang recently died were exhibited along with those of a man, and exhibited the same structure. The manners and customs of gorillas were described from authentic observations, and their domestic arrangements, their sleeping hammocks, and use of stones in cracking nuts increased the impression made that this animal is very human-like; indeed, Professor Garrod showed that the structural resemblances between the anthropoid apes and man are so close that the reason for the mental and moral differences remains still an unsolved problem. Perhaps the most striking and important portion of his discussion was that in which he proved that the vocal organs of man are present also in the anthropoid ape. The ape does not converse, and yet the difference between his vocal apparatus and that of man is so infinitesimal as to defy observation. It is to this point, however, that physiological investigation must now be particularly directed.

Professor Huxley declares that, to his mind, the only thing that promises to explain the mental difference between the anthropoid ape and man is this phenomenon of language. This he said in a lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons. Language implies consultation, comparison of experience—necessarily embodies itself in the written form, becomes the storehouse of facts, results in inferences, and in the wisdom which can control and modify nature where the dumb creature is controlled and modified by nature. By the power of intelligent and purposed selection and combination so secured by the ability to talk, the animal so endowed might gradually build up a better brain on the same structure as that possessed by an animal that could not talk, and so could not obtain the complete co-operation of his fellows for the work of improvement. If it should be ultimately determined by physiologists that there is absolutely no difference between the vocal organs of the anthropoid and man, refuge would have to be taken in the hypothesis that there is some point in the animal brain corresponding to the vocal power, which does not exactly rhyme with the latter in the anthropoid, but does rhyme with it in the man. —[M. D. Conway's letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.

Blue-Glass Experiments, Etc.

In a recent number of the *Scientific American* one of its correspondents writes thus in regard to the germination of seeds under blue glass:

"Having procured two small tin boxes, and filled them with garden soil, I put into each box 6 peas (each pea weighing exactly 6 grains), and 6 kernels of popcorn, each kernel weighing exactly 3 grains. One box I covered with strips of blue and common window glass, the proportion of blue to common glass being about four to one. The other box I covered with common glass. I watered the contents of the two boxes once a day with the same amount of water, at the same temperature. At the end of two weeks I removed the earth from the young plants by gentle agitation in water, carefully dried them between sheets of blotting paper, and weighed them, with the following result:

BLUE GLASS			COMMON GLASS		
No.	Corn. grs.	Peas.	No.	Corn. grs.	Peas.
1	*	*	1	19.0	*
2	19.5	37.0	2	23.5	36.5
3	16.5	33.0	3	23.0	34.5
4	16.0	21.5	4	16.0	37.5
5	16.5	31.5	5	26.0	17.0
6	16.5	1.95	6	18.5	*
Total	85.0	142.5	Total	126.0	125.5
Average	17.0	28.5	Average	21.0	31.37
Increase	14.0	22.5	Increase	18.0	25.37

*Failed to germinate.

It will be seen that, after deducting the orignal weight of each, the average increase of the corn under the blue glass was 14 grains, while the increase of that under common glass was 18 grains, or four grains in favor of common glass. The average increase in the peas under blue glass is 22.5 grains, while under the common glass it is 25.37 grains, or 2.87 grains in favor of the latter. There was but little difference in the time of germination. The corn under the blue glass was streaked lengthwise of the leaf or blade, with deeper and lighter veins of green."

These experiments are just what are wanted. It is worse than useless to advocate anything until experiments have decided its merits. In a recent issue of an English agricultural paper were recorded the experiments of a writer with blue glass, and the results were similar to those given above. It is such experiments we must wait for with the Prickley Comfrey before its value as a forage plant can be fully determined. It will never be used where corn can be grown, for the simple reason that this is better and cheaper. Still experiments are always instructive, and in the case of blue glass, or Prickley Comfrey, it is to be hoped they will be continued and published.

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PROSPECT OF FALL PRICES.—What the prices will be in the fall will depend largely upon the extent and continuance of the present war in Europe, and the extent and continuance of the grip which Wall street and European bondholders now hold upon all our useful pursuits. The past three years have been full of trying scenes and reverses to the farmer, and having been at the same time full of unwise Congressional legislation, no man has wisdom deep enough, nor has he such penetrating vision as can look into and bring out of the future what the future holds secreted. But while so much of our destiny is in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, selected by the President, and every day developes more and more that his sympathies, and doubtless his pledges, constrain him to redoubled effort, as the now almost universal protest comes up from the people, we may not look for any slackening of the grip till well into the future, after a few more thousands shall have fallen by the wayside and the farmers have been precipitated into and large numbers have passed that period which wrenches their farms from them. This will bring us to the outer gates of that happy epoch, coveted by the New York *Times*, and those in whose interest it is, when the American farmer will cease to be a land owner and become a tenant.—[Western Farm Journal.

LOCK HAVEN NATIONAL BANK.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Lock Haven National Bank was held at their banking house in Lock Haven, August 21. John Sanderson, Esq., of Jersey Shore, was elected Chairman, and Chas Cross, Esq., Secretary. The President of the bank made a statement of its condition, and the causes that led to the suspension, which he stated grew out of a run made on the bank in 1873, which took from it upwards of $100,000, and this was followed by an unusual number of failures among the business men of the county, throwing upon the bank a large amount of suspended paper, rendering it unable to afford its usual accommodations to its depositors. And this fact, with continued failures, and the recent disturbed condition of the country, created such a distrust that a run was made upon the bank, under the pressure of which the directors deemed it best to suspend payment and go into liquidation, with the intention of reorganizing after a sufficient amount of its assets were collected to pay its liabilities.

From a report made by the directors, after a full and careful examination of the assets and liabilities of the bank in connection with the U. S. Bank Examiner, it appears that it has enough assets to pay all its liabilities in full and leave not less than fifty dollars per share for the stockholders.

The President, in view of the depressed condition of the industrial interests of the country, and the large amount of suspended paper held by the bank, advised liquidation, and the directors and stockholders unanimously recommended the appointment of D. M. Peck, Esq., as receiver. The depositors will be paid in installments as fast as collections can be made.

The meeting of the stockholders, at which more than three-fourths of the stock was represented, was very harmonious.—[Clinton Democrat.

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STITZER & MAGER, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

DR. P. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v6n1 3 35-1y.

Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9-10-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN.

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

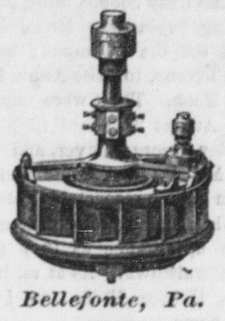
RUPTURE

Those wishing Relief and Cure for RUPTURE should consult Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, 258 Broadway, New York, or send for his new book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure. Beware of cheats who pretend to furnish Dr. Sherman's treatment.

One of these fellows, a German clerk, now calling himself Dr. W. G. Crempien, is indicted on complaint of Dr. S. and awaits trial for forgery and embezzlement.

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a812-1y

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,
GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS.

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

ESTABLISHED 1865!

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., successors to CHAPMAN, HOMER & CO., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

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Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-1f WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bakeries.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Oswego Starch.

KINGSFORD'S Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

THOMAS H. RHOADS
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

FOR SALE.—Seven acre lot with new house, stable, and other out buildings thereon, located midway between Bellefonte and State College. Price $2,000. Inquire on premises or address at Bellefonte, Pa.
31-tf ANGELINE McBRIDE.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape), printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-20-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid for within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year 3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch (12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

A. advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

COLLEGE TWP., August 31, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—The season is passing rapidly and summer will soon be gone. Seed time is at hand. Wheat and rye are going into the ground this week in fine condition. More than half the ground to seed will be put in this month. Our seeding in this neighborhood will be more than two-thirds over in August. Very early some think, but it has most always made surer crops, especially for the last few years. Such has proven to be the case in the spring with corn, oats and most other crops; and that is why our good-hearted men on the hill near Oak Hall and in the Dale are always ahead of time and most always have good crops. I see one of them has a field of corn topped off for fodder, and the other is hauling in clover seed, and it is not yet Septemter. So you may set this down as a very early season. I have some corn that is quite hard in the grain and looks like a very good crop.

We are disappointed in the apple crop. I thought last month we would have about one-half or one third of a crop, but they have fallen off so fast that there are going to be but few sound apples to sell. You had an account of the vegetable crop in our parts a few weeks ago, so you can note an improvement since our late fine showers of rain.

I have given you about all the news from the farm. Why don't more of your readers in other parts of our county give some farm news. I think it is not fair play to leave it all for a few. Think of it! We have not yet had any discussion concerning our crops, nor any farmers' clubs to talk up our business. Is it any wonder, then, that the farmers in these parts will soon all become Grangers? My readers, it is high time for us to get up some new thing to compete and work with the Patrons of Husbandry, or they may soon swallow up both little and big fish.

One important thing for farmers and every one else is soon to occur. Every thing worth taking to the fair should be there. Do not let us depend too much on Grangers, but try to beat their productions. Get up a competition, which is the life of all business, nd we all know what makes a county fair interesting. Do not let us hear the old song which I just heard sung by a certain person, that "Bellefonte has all the say at the fair and does all for her interest." If so, I would ask whose fault is it? Why don't those farmers that complain so much turn out at the annual business meeting and have their say? I tell you, brother farmers, it has been all our own fault if there is censure. I see no fault to find, but would rather thank the few good, live Bellefonters for attending to what always ought to be part of the farmers' business. I hope we will hear no more complaining, but that all will go to work, and not say they will go on the new railroad to the Lewisburg fair, as I have just heard from some.

One more subject which is of interest in our locality is the State College, now coming together. This week is the commencment of another term which looks very favorable so far. There are now over forty students and more coming. So I guess it will not, as was feared, wait for our valley railroad before it fills up, which I gave at length in a former communication as sure means of success to that noble institution. But it will grow gradually and surely now until that railroad comes which we so much desire. One great improvement now going on is the making of new water works on the College grounds, which will soon be in operation, bringing fresh water to the rooms of professors and students by running from an extensive reservoir or basin nearly completed. The many other improvements in the main building and farm the past year makes it a good home for students and profitable to citizens in these parts.

FARMER.

HALF MOON, August 29, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Since I wrote to you two weeks ago we have had some rain, but not in quantities that we really need, and the result is that the farmers are afraid to sow.

In the way of casualty and casuistic there is very little to report in the former and none at all in the latter. On Sunday, August 19, the house of Mr. Jacob Hicks was struck by lightning and considerable damage done, but fortunately no one was hurt. The sickness has pretty well subsided among the adults and now the children "whoop her up" from one end of the valley to the other.

The wedding that took place at the house of the bride's parents in Half Moon township was quite a brilliant affair, some forty couple being present. The happy twain was Mr. Jefferson Gates, of the Blair Company banking house of Tyrone, to Miss Annie Miller, of Half Moon. They were united on Tuesday, August 28, about 12 o'clock, by the Rev. George Geyer, and in the evening Mr. P. B. Waddle and lady gave them quite a respectable entertainment. They undoubtedly made quite a creditable appearance as they passed through Stormstown. As at all former weddings, Horace Elder and I were guests at home.

Last week as I passed through Northampton and down to Pleasant Gap I took a few notes that I will have to report in order to make up my letter, Northampton appears to possess more than musical talent, as already it has three string bands and now comes to the front with a full quarter brass band, with Prof. John Weaver as leader, and I think ere long it will rank with our first bands in the county.

At Lemont I had the pleasure of meeting my old friends, F. Deckar and B. B. Creamer, who keeps a drug store at Lemont which is quite a credit to the place. Of all the yields of wheat this season Mr. Deckar's coffee wheat takes the lead. Four years ago Mr. Deckar purchased some coffee at a store in Lemont, and in it he found one grain of wheat, which he planted. This year he threshes twenty-nine bushels. It is a white wheat, very large in the grain, and weighs sixty-six pounds to the bushel. Mr. Deckar intends seeding fifteen acres of it this fall at Pleasant Gap.

I had also the pleasure of taking my estimable friend, Rev. Elijah Chambers, by the hand, who is still as social and entertaining as he was when I lived neighbor to him some twenty years ago.

But of all the stock raisers B. F. Hunter, on Buffalo Run, takes the lead. Mr. Hunter showed me a calf two months old that would dress two hundred pounds if killed. Mr. Hunter intends taking his calf to the fair this fall. Ben knows how to raise good stock and crops, but he says "Wash" told a lie on him in the *Watchman* in regard to those large potatoes. Squire! Squire! Squire!

CORPORAL.

SNOW SHOE PA., August 27, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—We are usually late with my communication, but it can't be helped. The scarcity of locals caused us to wait for something to "turn up."

It appears our "Military" has stacked arms and broken ranks. Gen. Beaver writes us that Centre county has furnished her quota, so you see we will not be represented in the N. G. of Pa.

Camp meeting opened on Saturday with pleasant weather. The attendance on Saturday was not very large, but on yesterday (Sunday) it was well attended. Large numbers came from a distance. A special train from Bellefonte brought five passenger cars and one "caboose" well ladened. The number on the camp ground was very large, and a more orderly and quite crowd never visited Snow Shoe. Not one drunken person was seen on our streets, which speaks well for "no license" and the morals of our town. Camp meeting will continue over next Sunday; on that day we expect it to exceed any one day since its organization.

OCCASIONAL.

THE COUNTY PAPER.—An exchange contains the following truthful and sensible article:

"Suppose the county paper was done away with, what would take its place? What would supply its wants? If we wish to make known to others what a rich soil we possess, what agricultural and stock raising facilities we have, can we do it more effectually than through the columns of our home paper? Such a paper has always for its motto: 'Home first, the world afterwards.' Do the city papers say anything in regard to your own county? Nothing. Do they contain notices of your schools, meetings, churches, improvements and hundreds of other local matters of interest which your home paper publishes without pay? Not an item. Do they say a word calculated to draw attention to your county and aid in its progress and enterprise? Not a line. And yet there are some who seem to think that if they do not get as many square inches of reading matter in their own as they do in a city paper, they are not getting the worth of their money.

A Notable Event.

About one month ago an invitation was extended by the Association of Exhibitors at the permanent Exhibition, Philadelphia, to the Governors of all the States and Territories of the United States to visit the International Exhibition during the last week in August.

In response to that invitation the Executives and representative officers of some fifteen States met in Philadelphia on Tuesday morning, August 28th, and were given a hearty welcome by Gov. Hartranft, of this State, in Independence Hall, "the cradle of American liberty," as Gov. Axtell, of New Mexico, termed it in his eloquent and expressive response, on behalf of the Governors to the words of welcome conveyed to them.

On Wednesday the Governors visited the Exhibition in a body, and were escorted by President Morton and Chas. W. Greene, general manager, up one broad aisle and down another of the main building, viewing the instructive display of the productions of American and foreign industry and art. After completing a tour of the building the Executives and the invited guests accompanying them were taken to the auditorium in front of the great organ that the visitors to the Centennial Exhibition of last year will readily call to mind.

Here they were accorded a scene seldom witnessed. Seated in this immense auditorium were ten thousand ladies, gentlemen and young people, in holiday attire, assembled to welcome the distinguished strangers.

A competitive display of floral designs and cut flowers had been arranged for the day. The platform and everywhere throughout the hall was fairly laden with floral offerings of rich fragrance and varied beauty, artistically arranged in almost every conceivable design. As the Governors and the committee of arrangements ascended the platform, the immense audiance rose upon their feet, and standing there, amidst the many pyramids of bright flowers rising high above their heads, was a scene as impressive as it was beautiful.

After the clapping of hands and waiving of handkerchiefs had subsided, the President of the Exhibitors' Association rose and said:

GENTLEMEN: It is with unfeigned pleasure we welcome you to the hospitality of our city and this great Exhibition of our national industries. We have not invited you to rejoice with us over the triumphs of Pennsylvania, or of the North, South, East or West, but of our whole country. So silent, and yet so rapidly, has been our advance in the arts and sciences that we have been scarcely conscious of our attainments. But a few years have elapsed since we were receiving a large portion of our luxuries and necessities from foreign nations, but to-day we stand among the great suppliers of the world.

We recognize in you, gentlemen, Governors of the several States, the representative links in the chain of sympathy which binds us together as a nation; and we realize in your presence with us to-day the dawning of a new era; that we are awakening to the fact that one section of our land cannot be affected either in joy or sorrow without its being felt in every portion of the body politic; and that what God has joined together no earthly power can sever. We thank you for your prompt recognition of our invitation, and we trust your visit may be both pleasant and profitable, and that when we separate, it may be with a higher sense of our duties and our destinies.

Mr. Simons then introduced Hon. John S. Morton, President of the International Exhibition, who begun his remarks by expressing his sincere pleasure in extending to so many Executives—representatives of the sovereignties of your respective States and Territories—a warm, earnest and cordial welcome. The speaker said that the exhibition was organized upon a permanent basis, and he believed it to be the grandest in its scope, aim and tendencies of any similar enterprise ever undertaken; he attributed the great success of the Centennial Exhibition of last year to the sterling patriotism of the American people, and to the indomitable will and perseverance of those connected with the great undertaking.

The present exhibition is not all that its projectors intended it should be, or its present management, with the aid of a generous public, propose that it shall be. There are, in the main building, the products of more than two thousand exhibitors, representing thirty-eight States and Territories of the Union, and two hundred exhibitors from sixteen foreign governments.

Governor Axtell, of New Mexico, in response said. "We have met here, at your invitation, at this most critical time in the affairs of our country, to consult together in relation to the interest of this great enterprise. We seek from you suggestions proper to be considered in this temple of labor. We feel that to-day the labor question is of more importance than any other before the American people, and there is no place where it can be so properly considered as in this temple of industry. Coming from the great southwestern plains across Colorado and Nebraska, and the great Commonwealths of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, I saw fields—stretching two thousand miles over this vast continent—groaning under their heavy load of golden grain, and corn yet waiving in the green actually demanding the labor of the harvester; and such being the case, it seems almost incredible that any one can be necessarily idle while there are countless millions of acres of harvest-lands ready to give a rich reward for honest toil. The great southwest invites the unemployed."

Governor Porter, of Tennessee, in the course of his remarks, said: "In Tennessee we are prosecuting with greater vigor—with more energy—the fruits of peace than we ever did before. We have done this from absolute necessity; for you know, all of you, that we have had the heavy hand of poverty upon us for many years. This very fact stimulated us anew to industries that we never realized till now. We now present to you a people quite as industrious as any. In addition to that, we present a field more inviting, in our judgment, than any State of the Union. We have immense fields unoccupied; mountains of iron and coal, with none to work them; an absence of muscle as well as capital. I thought frequently, within the last twenty days, why is it that these dissatisfied sons of Pennsylvania do not go, not West, but South. You cannot find a more cordial welcome on this continent than in the Southwest; and I know there is no field so inviting as we present in Tennessee. Then say to those dissatisfied people in Pennsylvania, and in some of the more Eastern States, 'go South!' You will find a field already open for you. You will find a welcome just as cordial as in your own neighborhoods—in your own counties—where you have been born and raised."

When Gov. Anthony, of Kansas, stepped to the front he begged of the reporters to stick their pencils over their ears, adding, by way of warning, that out in Kansas they sometimes shoot newspaper men for telling the truth. Governor Anthony thought that "Governor's Day" was a misnomer. "The grand principle of our government," said he, "is that all men are created free and equal. The crowns have been taken from the kings and emperors and placed upon the people. To the people have been given the swords which the individual monarchs wielded. This government will be as wise, as pure, and as just, exactly in proportion to the wisdom, the purity, and the justice of the people. It will be no better than you are, and no worse. You are President and Governor, and the outside world will hold you responsible for the success or failure of your government. This is the People's Day; we are here as their representatives to pay homage at the shrine of industry, in this, her temple." He asked no greater honor than to represent three-quarters of a million of such people in doing such a duty. Turning to President Morton, he continued: "I believe and predict, sir, that if you adhere to your management of the past, the Exhibition will continue a permanent success. Had Kansas understood what you would do, her representation here would have been better than it is." Governor Anthony closed by giving assurance that he would do all in his power toward making the Kansas department second to none in the Exhibition.

Governor Newbold, of Iowa, being introduced, said: "When I return to my state I shall try to disabuse the people of the impression that this is a local affair; for under that impression they have been resting. I shall, this winter, urge upon the general assembly that Iowa should be more creditably represented here; and I can safely assure you that her display will, in time, be worthy of place beside that of any of her sister states."

At three o'clock P. M. an interesting drill in battalion movements, by the Girard College cadets, was witnessed with much pleasure by the visiting governors. At four o'clock they visited the Zoological Gardens; and at five o'clock were given a ride through Fairmount Park, returning to supper at seven o'clock, and in time for a grand concert given in their honor at Music Hall, at which eight thousand persons were present.

On Thursday the employes of the industrial establishments of Philadelphia passed in review before the Governers in the Main Exhibition building. At three o'clock they witnessed the ascension of an immense balloon from the Exhibition grounds carrying twelve persons. At five o'clock they were present at the launch of an iron ship of three thousand tons burthen. At eight o'clock in the evening they were given a grand banquet by the business men of Philadelphia, at which three hundred guests were present. On Friday they visited Cape May, and from there went to New York.

After the trade industries had passed in review before the Governors, Charles W. Greene, Esq., the hard-working and capable manager of the Exhibition, stepped to the front and said:

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am authorized by the President of the International Exhibition Company to make an announcement which we deem of very great importance. The Exhibition, we think, will demonstrate to all who see it that it is worthy of support; that it is worthy not only of the support of Philadelphia, but of the entire nation. We are proposing now—to enable ourselves as an Exhibition to impart the character which the Exhibition itself has to the exhibits which are represented here—to organize, during the early part of November of this year, a National Fair, to follow immediately upon the State Fairs which are being held all over the country. It is our intention, at that time, to adopt a system of awards, not very extensive so far as the number of premiums is concerned, but we propose that those premiums shall be of very high value, and that value shall be derived from the scarcity of the premiums and the care with which they are awarded. We propose that the medal of the Exhibition Company shall represent the highest character which can possibly be given to manufactured goods—to anything which comes within the scope of this Exhibition. As we have tried to show you within the last forty-eight hours, it is the definite purpose of the management that the Exhibition shall occupy the highest position of any; that everything presented here, no matter what it may be, whether artistic or scientific or industrial, shall be of the highest character that it is possible to attain. We therefore ask of the Governors who are here; we ask of the strangers who are here from other states—and there are numbers of them—we ask of you all to assist us in carrying out this purpose. We believe we deserve it. I do not speak to you as a Philadelphian, but as the representative of a distant state; and I believe I can ask your assistance and co-operation, in full confidence of receiving it.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, '77.

Mr. Cornell's contumacy has eventuated in an avert act that will leave the President no alternative other than to cut his mutinous head off. The quiet manner in which he has ignored the Presidential order that required him to throw up his commission as Naval officer, or resign his position as member of a political committee, has been a leading subject of comment in political circles for weeks. It is alleged that he is acting under the advice of Senator Conkling, and it is needless to say he has the sympathy of opponents to the President's civil service reform programme. There is a disposition in certain quarters to invest him with a martyr's crown even in advance of his sacrifice, which we are now given to understand only awaits the assent of Mr. Evarts. His intimate relations with Conkling, and his social and political prominence, otherwise will lead the public, as represented here, to accept the disposition made of him as a sort of test of the President's firmness in disciplining influential members of his own household, and of the staying qualities of the Republican opposition; the exact dimensions of which, it is believed, will be developed when the President, conformably with the requirements of the tenure of office act, nominates his successor and assigns the reasons of Mr. Cornell's suspensions.

Without attempting to pledge any of the parties included in Kane's indictment of Pension Bureau officials, past and present, it may be said that Lauston's two attempts through the *Republican* to disprove the charges of his complicity are regarded as ill timed. After the evidence filed in their support, taken from the official records of the Department, it appears to be the feeling that an open investigation cannot well be avoided, and that Mr. Lauston's defence, in order to be satisfactory, should not depend on the evidence of interested parties—at least, not on that of those included with him in the indictment. The different watering places and summer resorts visited by him while under a salary of $150 per month, receiving also a *per diem* of $4 and 10c mileage both ways, are given with great explicitness, and all from official vouchers on file. The pretext was public business; but the copy of his letter, also given, felicitating himself on the enjoyments and profits of sundry trips, has served to confirm the suspicion that many of the junketing tours undertaken by favorites of high officials, and the officials themselves, could be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

Mr. Schurz's unsuccessful hunt for a civilian willing to serve on the Sitting Bull Commission with the provision that he was to pay his own expenses, has convinced that gentleman that the honors of any public position, without emoluments of any kind, are no temptation to the average citizen. However, if the yesterday and to-day reports of that redoubtable chief's whereabouts are reliable, he has solved the problem of the proposed commission by returning to us of his own accord. He certainly cannot be regarded as a great acquisition. There appears to be no doubt entertained as to his hostile intent; and rumors are everywhere heard of a general Indian warfare by a junction of Sitting Bull's forces with those of Joseph, which would serve as a nucleus for the disaffected tribes along the frontier of thousands of miles; and we have to oppose them with less than half a score of skeleton regiments, worn out with the hardships of many months' campaigning..

Quiet investigation shows that an uncertain number of Custom House officials have taken advantage of their positions to turn a few honest pennies in a manner wholly disapproved at headquarters. It appears that much partiality has been observed by inspectors in the examination of baggage of foreign arrivals, that of those refusing to pay gratuities being subjected to a most rigid inspection, while those having liberal presents to bestow, have been suffered to pass unchallenged. It is said that several of these detected bribe-takers have begged to be allowed to resign, but have been refused, it being the intention to make examples of them to the full extent of the law.

Mr. Galpin, and other officials of the Indian Bureau, alleged to have been found guilty of irregularities by the investigation commission, have, according to current gossip, demanded the recall of many witnesses for cross examination, to which Mr. Schurz has acceded.

The Mexican question appears to become more muddled and complicated every day, and unless inspired by those interested in provoking hostilities, the chances of an early and amicably settlement of our international disputes are not flattering.

Keely's motor has again been heard from, and it appears satisfactorily settled by the recent exhibition given in Baltimore that Mr. Keely has really made a very wonderful discovery, and one that promises to entirely revolutionize our present means of propulsion, the very sanguine predicting the banishment of steam as too feeble and costly to hold its place by the side of the new motor.

LEO.

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
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PILLOW CASINGS
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LADIES DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
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.N THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTON COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMST IN THE WORLD.

Additional Locals.

HEALTH—CLEANLINESS.—We are now on the edge of that season when the greatest care is required to preserve and promote health, and when municipal authorities and heads of households must exercise increased vigilance to secure the cleanliness of thoroughfares and domestic premises. Under the heat of August and September suns decaying matter, accumulated garbage, increased volume in stagnant pools and marshes, filthy streets and alleys, neglected cesspools, defective sewers, slovenly kitchen sinks will all contribute their share of gases and odors, distilling poison for the human system when inhaled. The increased bills of mortality in the larger cities admonish officials and those in charge of households and other great establishments where population is massed to be vigilant in keeping streets and alleys clean and enforing cleanliness on all premises. This is the season, more than any other, when public health must be guarded. See that no swill water is emptied on the ground near an open door or window. Search the cellar for deposits of vegitable or animal matter. Look well to cupboards and closets, and see that they are thoroughly cleansed. Lime your cesspool and scatter a disinfectant in your cellar. Ventilate your attics and clothes presses, be careful how your windows in a chamber are open at night. These are all general precautions, but when well observed they contribute to health and are essential to perfect sanitary conditions.

——A flood just at this time would be of incalculable value to our lumbermen. We learn from parties from the Eastern markets, who were up here a few days ago, that they are in need of pine and oak lumber and would pay a round price here for it had they any means of running it to market. In many places East the square timber is disposed of and the demand not supplied. When buyers come up here to see what the prospects are for a supply this fall it begins too look like old times, and when Eastern buyers offer the same prices for timber here, and run their own risks to get it to market, at Lock Haven, Williamsport and other down river points, as last spring, we may look for old prices right along. The number of rafts lying in the river between here and Cherry Tree we may safely estimate at 300, and we think that is a low estimate, and below us are nearly, if not quite, as many more. All these rafts are ready to be started to market at the first rise of water. Should they be got to market this fall the people of Clearfield county will make a long stride toward freeing themselves from pressing debt. One of the heavy up-river lumbermen told us the other day that with a flood this fall he could run all his rafts to market and sell on sight to responsible buyers, pocket his seventeen cents per foot for pine and twenty cents for oak and ride home in a palace car. We are fully aware that the square timber market is not glutted by any means, and with no flood this fall, next spring our lumbermen can demand and receive prices which will compare favorably with 1872. But with this very flattering outlook we hope the lumbermen of Clearfield will not rush into the manufacture of square timber to excess. Their experience in this has been one not to be forgotten, we hope, during the present generation. As the demands of the market require a heavy or light run of timber, so let our lumbermen take advantage of these demands and they will revel in the comforts of life, and the Sheriff's hammer can be laid away as a useless implement of the past.—*Clearfield Times.*

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zellers & Son and F. P. Green. 35-tf-eow

—Gov. Connor has accepted the renomination given him by the Republicans of Maine, and has avowed his hearty concurrence with the declarations of the platform. Meantime the agony of the average Maine Democrat, as he surveys his exploded "fraud" platform, is approaching frenzy. Even profanity fails to relieve him.

A Box of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which contains three cakes and costs only sixty cents, is sufficient to supply material for at least twenty Sulphur Baths which would eradicate a whole catalogue of rheumatic and cutaneous maladies. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. 33 4w

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VAN DYKE, whose life long specialty, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which are spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts. a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail 75 cts. Office, 50 N. 5th st. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 9 27 1yeow

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending Aug 28, 1877, and each dated Aug. 7, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

J Lemon, Force Pump, Latrobe
C Ritchel, Compound and Ornamental Lumber, Corry
A West, Steaming Oil Wells, Conneautville
J Atkinson, Dividing Coal Rolled Iron, Pittsburgh
J Lawler, Steam Radiator, Scranton
W Sallenberger, Straw Cutter, Harrisburg
J Agnew Bellows, Pittsburgh
W Birge, Sand Pump, Franklin
E Couch, Nail Plate Feeder, Allegheny
J Criswell, Hame Tug Attachment, Mifflintown
W Hawe, Bessemer, Converted Bottoms, Johnstown
W Jones, Sawing Metal Bars, Braddocks
L Patteyson, Window Sash Fastener, Park City

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whiskey two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously effected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists

New Advertisements.

Valuable Farm
FOR SALE.

AT OAK HALL,

CENTRE COUNTY, PA., ON LINE OF

L. S. C. RAILROAD

CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX ACRES,

Well Improved,

EXCEPT SIX ACRES

GOOD YOUNG TIMBER.

Water Privileges cannot be surpassed. There is also a good fruit bearing Orchard on the premises. The buildings are very suitable and convenient for farm. will sell all or in part. say 116 acres—with buildings—south of Railroad line, if desired; or 50 acres north of Railroad. Will make a good business place. Address

JOHN S. FOSTER,

35 tf Boalsburg, Centre County, Pa.

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER. The only combination of the true Jmacia Ginger with choice Aromatics and French Brandy, is a delicious, harmless and strengthening substitute for all kinds of stimulants. It promptly relieves Dyspepsia, Oppression after eating, and every species of Indigestion, corrects all disturbances of the Stomach and Bowels, and cures Cramps, Chills, Fevers and Malaria. Ask for Sanford' Ginger. 34-4

Legal Notices.

AN ORDINANCE.—To prohibit Lounging and Loafing on Street Corners, Side walks, Steps, etc., and to regulate and prohibit persons under Eighteen years of age from being on the streets and alleys within the limits of the borough after eight o'clock P. M.

Be it Ordained and Enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That every person or persons who shall be found in any street or any public place within the bounds of said borough, making noise and confusion, or using obscene or profane language, or behaving in other disorderly manner or in any wise disturbing the peace and good order of the borough, or whoever may be found lounging upon door steps, cellar doors or other private property without permission or against the wish of the owner thereof, or doing injury to public or private property, or lounging on street corners, around lamp posts, on side-walks or blockading the same, on bridges, crowding in front or around churches embarrassing ingress thereto or egress therefrom, within said borough during the night time, shall be liable to arrest by any police officer or high constable of said borough, and it shall be the duty of any police officer or high constable as aforesaid to arrest every person or persons so offending, and upon conviction thereof before the Chief Burgess, or Justice of the Peace of said borough, shall pay a fine of not less than one dollar and not more than five dollars each and costs of prosecution at the discretion of the Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace before whom tried; and in case any person or persons convicted and sentenced shall refuse or omit to pay the fine imposed and costs every such person shall be duly committed to the Lock-up of the borough, or to the common Jail of Centre county, for any length of time not exceeding twenty-four hours at the discretion of the said Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace.

SEC. 2. That all children and youths under the age of eighteen years shall hereafter be prohibited from idling and loafing or being on any of the streets or alleys within the limits of said borough, except they be upon special errands at the command of their parents, or unless they be in the custody and care of their parents, senior members of their families, senior persons or their legal guardians, after the hour of eight o'clock P. M. Any child, youth, children or youths, so found upon the streets or alleys of said borough and within the limits thereof, otherwise than as above excepted, after the said hour of of eight o'clock P. M., shall be liable to arrest, and it shall be the duty of any police officer or high constable of said borough to arrest any child, youth, children or youths so offending, and upon conviction thereof before the Chief Burgess or a Justice of the Peace, the person or persons convicted shall be subject to like fines and penalties as prescribed in the foregoing section of this ordinance.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance this 20th day of August A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven (1877).

ATTESTED. S. S. LYON, C. B.
ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk. 33-2t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 245 August T. 1877. Jane E. Reynolds *et al* vs. B. F Quinby.

The auditor appointed by the court to distribute the money in the hands of L. W. Munson, sheriff, arising from the sale of the property of said defendant, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Thursday, September 27, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M. at his office in Bellefonte.

35-3t S. D. GRAY, Auditor.

CAUTION.—Mrs. Rebecca Rupert, having left the township Liberty, where she has been a township charge, all persons are cautioned against trusting her or furnishing her with goods or board on the township account, as the overseers of the poor will settle no bill by her contracted.

SAMUEL GLOSSNER,
JOHN SCHENCK,
34-3t* Overseers of the Poor

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John C. Bricker, deceased, late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, according to law, for settlement.

JOHN MUSSER, JR.,
9-35-6t* Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Peter Klinefelter, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed to ascertain advancements made by decedent in his life time to his children, and to make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of the Executors and in the hands of the Trustee to sell the real estate of said decedent, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on the 25th day of September, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said funds.

WILBUR F. REEDER,
SEPT. 3, 1877. 9-35-3t Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo*, have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Edmiston, late of Union township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement.

J. M BLAIR,
WILLIAM BROWER,
9-35-6t* Administrators.

House and Lot for Sale.

The subscribers, executors on the estate of James D. Turner, deceased, late of the borough of Bellefonte, will offer at public sale on the premises on

Saturday, Sept. 8, 1877,

at 2 o'clock p. m. the

LARGE BRICK DWELLING AND STORE ROOM,

together with out-houses and lot upon which they are erected, known as "The Turner Property," situated on Allegheny street and adjoining the Conrad house. The lot fronts fifty feet on Allegheny street and extends back 220 to an alley. The building is a large three-story brick, arranged for dwelling and store room, and having been recently rebuilt is in excellent order.

Terms made known on day of sale.

MARY A. TURNER,
THO'S M. TURNER,
35 1t Executors.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—The lot of Abram Switzer, deceased, will be sold this day, August 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

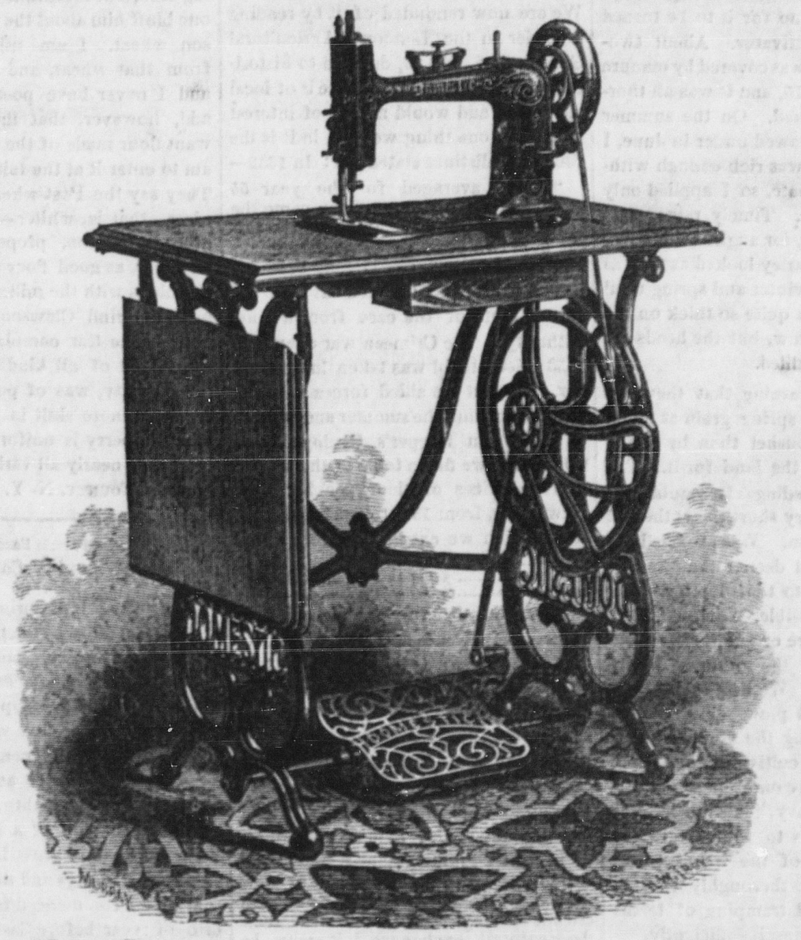
JAMES H. RANKIN,
Administrator.

NEW OPENING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES, PIANOS & ORGANS.

SEE BUNNELL & AIKENS' NEW OFFER.



Call at the New Store, next door to Newman's, on Allegheny Street.

REMEMBER the Sewing Machine Store where you can have a choice from the largest stock and variety of Machines this side of New York City.

THE NEW DOMESTIC—Still ahead.	THE HOWE—$30.
" ST. JOHN—Latest out.	" WEED—$30.
" DAVIS—With vertical feed.	" REMINGTON—$30.
" NEW AMERICAN—For $30.	" WHITNEY—At $30.
" SINGER—$30.	" WHITE—At $30.

Old Machines repaired or taken in part payment for new ones. Work guaranteed. Second-hand machines of all makes, in good order, at from $5 to $20 each. Parts, Attachments, Needles, Needle Cases, Four-wheeled Castors, and Oil, for all machines. Mair's Plating Machine $2.50. Barbour's Best Linen Thread. Williamantic Spool Cotton, and John English's Best Hand Sewing Needles on hand.

By sending 50 cts. to the above parties, one doz. Assorted Needles for any Machine will be sent by return mail.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO CASH BUYERS.

ADDRESS **BUNNELL & AIKENS,**

9 26 BELLEFONTE, PA

Fine Teas.

What SAMPLE TEA is.

Every Cargo of Tea, on arriving in this country, is Sampled by the Importer to the extent of from 1,000 to 5,000 pounds, which teas, being out of the original packages, become useless to the Importer after the cargo is sold. *We contract for these Teas at Cost of Importation*, (including "Sample Packages,") which are then thoroughly classified and packed by our New York House. **Our Teas at 40c and 50c a pound**

Equal in every respect those retailed elsewhere for Double the Money

At a saving of three profits to the Consumer.

Thomas Chute & Co.

No. 131 WATER St.,
NEW YORK.

We guarantee Every package.

For sale by JAMES WELCH, Sole Agent for Centre Co., Bellefonte, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED, Pen & Pencil Sketches of the GREAT **RIOTS.** An Illustrated History of the great Rail-Road and other riots, with a History of Communism and Trade Unions. By the popular author Hon. J. T. Headly. All classes want this book, depicting the reign of terror in ten States. The best selling book for Agents. Now ready. 550 pages, 53 Illustrations $2. Send 50 cents for outfit and territory. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y. 34-4w

HERE'S A CHANCE.

Stereographic Views of the GREAT RAILROAD WAR at Pittsburgh, July 21st, 22d and 23d. **Agents wanted everywhere.** Sales unprecedented. No talking required; they sell themselves. 40 different scenes handsomely mounted. Inclose 3-cent stamp for catalogue and terms. Address

BASSFORD & CO.,
35-4t 203 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.

FIVE CENTS!

When we first advertised to sell the following articles at the exceeding small sum of Five cents each we were not believed, and some of the incredulous have put us to the test. They found that we sell as we advertise. Call and see for yourself at

WELCH'S BOOK STORE,

NO. 1 HUMES' BLOCK,

1 handsome white neck-tie	5c
700 good pins	5c
25 Envelopes	5c
24 Sheets Note Paper	5c
2 Cakes Toilet Soap	5c
12 Shoe Laces	5c
08 Hair Pins	5c
100 Mourning Pins	5c
1 box button-hole lined, linen-finish Paper Collars—10 collars	5c
1 Redding Comb	5c
1 Child's Round Comb	5c
1 handsome set Shirt Studs	5c
2 Rolls Tape	5c
144 Shirt Buttons	5c
72 Hooks and Eyes	5c
1 Bolt of 8 yards Wall Paper	5c
6 Corset Laces	5c
1 Good Leather Pocket-book	5c
1 ever-ready Pen for writing without Ink	5c
1 quart Peanuts, fresh roasted, sound and sweet	5c

It is not to be supposed that we deal only in 5-cent goods. On the contrary our assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

School Books, Blank Books, Gold Pens and Pencils, Pocket-books, Desks, Etc., Etc., is not excelled by any country book store in the State.

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[Correspondence Rural New Yorker.]

More Notes from the Wheat Field.

BY WM. J. FOWLER.

As good wheat as I have seen this year—and that is as good as any we ever need to see—has been grown on barley stubble. Six acres, the harvesting of which I have described to "Rural" readers, were so grown. The field was in corn on clover sod in 1875, six-rowed barley with phosphate last year, and sown with Clawson wheat on the 14th of last September. About 200 lbs. of phosphate, with a slight admixture of salt, were drilled with the seed. It was the last piece I sowed, and the land was so dry that I had half a mind not to sow it. The drought just after harvest last year made very hard plowing, and when the ground was turned up there were so many clods mixed with the stubble that it had a forbidding aspect. The drag and roller did much to smooth the surface, and a heavy rain, the first of September, put it in excellent condition, starting the barley though not all of it in time for it to be turned under by the cultivator. About two-thirds of the field was covered by manure in the spring of '75, and it was all thoroughly underdrained. On the summer fallows, clover plowed under in June, I thought the land was rich enough without much phosphate, so I applied only 100 lbs. per acre. Timely rains came after sowing, and, for aught I could see, the wheat after barley looked as well as any during fall, winter and spring until harvest. It is not quite so thick on the ground as the fallow, but the heads are longer and better filled.

Farmers are learning that they can grow wheat after spring grain at much less expense per bushel than by giving two years' use of the land for it. The only trouble in seeding after stubble, is that the time is very short to get the soil in good condition. Wheat needs a moist seed-bed not deeper than two or three inches, and to that depth as rich and mellow as possible. Now, we never plow less than five or six inches deep, and this pulverizes the soil more deeply than is beneficial. We find in practice that it is better to plow seven to nine inches deep, putting the stubble below the reach of the cultivator, and then working thoroughly on or near the surface. On our heavy, loamy soils this deep plowing turns to the surface the mineral elements of the wheat plant, and if the surface is thoroughly worked, the drag, roller and tramping of teams will compact the subsoil sufficiently.

A good deal of refuse salt will be used this fall on wheat. It can be got by the canal boat load in Syracuse at $2.50 or less per ton, and the cost in Rochester need not exceed $3. Years ago I sowed a good deal of salt on wheat with good profit, though I paid for it about $8 per ton. Of late, I have used less salt, having found the superphosphate more certainly adapted to this crop. This fall I shall probably sow a mixture of salt, phosphate and gypsum, one-third of each, and altogether about 300 to 350 lbs. per acre. It will cost less than the unmixed phosphate and I doubt not will produce a better effect.

The clover seeding this year, owing to the heavy growth of wheat, is very small. It is all there, however, and will grow rapidly enough now that the wheat is out of the way. Last Friday we had a glorious rain which wet the ground to the depth of three or four inches, and we have had other showers since. A year ago one of my neighbors had a field of five acres of wheat which yielded 39½ bushels per acre. The clover after harvest seemed to be entirely smothered, but by keeping out stock and giving the clover a chance, he had this summer fully two tons of good hay per acre. I am satisfied that very rarely, on good heavy wheat soils, will the clover be killed out in summer so that it will not cover the ground by fall, if cattle and sheep are kept out. I know that the best seeding of clover may be nearly ruined by too close pasturing in the fall. Timothy is less liable to injury, and especially if sown with the wheat in the fall. It will sometimes, however, get too large a growth and injure the grain. The better plan is to sow the wheat before the middle of September and sow timothy seed two or three weeks later. Two quarts of grass seed, sown in the fall, will give a better stand than twice the quantity sown in the spring. Clover seed must of course be sown in March or April as, when young, it is tender and easily winter killed. I have never practiced sowing timothy alone in the fall, but I have seen many failures to get a crop from fields thus sown. The land would be no better seeded and give no better crop the second year than when seeded with wheat or rye. My idea is that the grain helps the young grass as much during our severe winters as it injures it between spring time and harvest. The old-fashioned method of seeding with grain, sowing timothy seed in the fall, with wheat and clover in the spring, is founded on pretty careful experience of many farmers, and it is not worth while to try to change it. There is generally more reason for the old-fashioned practices of farmers than theorizing innovators give them credit for.

War and the Price of Wheat.

Some time in May or June last, we cut the following paragraph from the Germantown "Telegraph":

"Some of our agricultural exchanges are urging upon farmers to extend the area of their grain fields, on account of the high price grain will command on account of the war in Europe; but most of us can remember that an increased price did not follow the great war in Crimea, with Russia on one side, and Turkey, England, France and Sardinia on the other. The men composing the great armies of Europe in time of peace are non-producers, and must be fed as they are now, with this difference—that in time of war the numerical force is largely increased; but, as a compensative fact, we must bear in mind the number of mouths that will be closed in death."

As the statement that the Crimean war had no effect on the price of wheat was directly opposed to our own recollections, we intended to make it the subject of brief comment, but were prevented by the lack of desired statistics, and it was laid aside and forgotten. We are now reminded of it by reading a leader in the London "Agricultural Gazette," of July 23, devoted to historical reminiscences. The article is of local character, and would not be of interest here; but one thing we note in it is the following distinct statement: In 1852—

"Wheat averaged for the year 55 shillings (per quarter). Then came the Crimean war, and the average prices of the next two years were over 72 shillings and 74 shillings."

This is an explicit statement as to the actual facts of the case from a good authority. The Crimean war opened in 1853; Sebastopol was taken in September, 1855, but the allied forces were not withdrawn until the summer and autumn of 1856. In Harper's Cyclopedia of Commerce we find a table of the annual average prices of flour per barrel at New York, from 1800 to 1855 inclusive, from which we extract the following:

In 1850	$4 86	In 1853	$5 51
In 1851	4 19	In 1854	8 02
In 1852	4 96	In 1855	9 60

By turning back to our own files we see that new Genesee wheat opened in the Albany market, in August, 1853, at about $1.53; in August, 1854, we find quotations at $2.30; and, in August, 1855, at $2.12½. Of course, there may have been and probably were other causes co-operating with the existence of a great war, to produce this result; and of course, also, it does not follow of necessity that a similar result should attend the occurrence of the war now raging. But when our Germantown friends attempt again to lecture their "agricultural exchanges," it may be quite as well to be sure of their facts before they proceed.—[Country Gentleman.

Hungarian Grass.

Since the introduction of the Hungarian Grass, its merits have been generally acknowledged hereabouts. Near the city of Philadelphia there are many farmers who make the dairy their chief aim, and to them this grass has proved very useful. It is not only a good forage plant, but is also excellent for hay, if cut before it gets too old. The "Western Farmer" thus discusses the millet question:

"Notwithstanding the prejudice just now against German millet, we believe it to be a very valuable forage plant. A few years ago Hungarian grass (or millet) was introduced, and it was very popular for a few years, when it began to be noised around that it affected the kidneys of the horses and stiffened their joints. We never joined in the cry against Hungarian millet, for we never credited the charge. We abandoned it for other reasons. We found it difficult to get a stand, as it is very delicate when it first comes up. Besides, it requires rich land, free from burs and rank weeds. The German is very much hardier and overcomes many weeds which would outgrow the Hungarian and smother it.

The objection to German millet arises from the fact that most persons who raise it do not cut it until it is too ripe. All kinds of grass and millet must be cut and cured whilst in bloom, before the seeds mature, if it is expected to make good hay. We think the prejudice against the millet is unfounded, and advise the raising of it by those who have no permanent meadows. If land is in good fix it can be sown at almost any time prior to August. Sow thick on good soil, cut early, cure with as little rain or dew on it as possible, and immediately put it in the barn or in well constructed stacks, and you'll never be heard abusing German millet."

As said above, the Hungarian grass is much esteemed by those who make the dairy interest a prominent one. To the south of Philadelphia, in the adjacent counties, it is on many farms looked on as one of the regular crops, and the difficulty found in its cultivation by our Western friends is not met with to any extent. As it is fit to cut in about eight weeks from the sowing, it often is very useful in taking the place of some crop that has failed, as well as that of the rye, oats and similar crops when harvested. It should be cut young, otherwise the stems become a little tough and are not so acceptable to the cattle.

[Correspondence Country Gentleman.]

Clawson Wheat.

There is some heavier wheat in this section than I had supposed. Mr. Henry Cole, of Mendon, threshed 322 bushels of Clawson wheat, of fine quality, from seven acres—an average of forty-six bushels per acre. It was sown on barley stubble. Of course the field was rich—made so by fattening sheep, which Mr. Cole has done every winter for many years. He is thus getting his large farm in condition to produce paying crops, however low the price. Forty-six bushels per acre would pay something if sold at one dollar, or even less, per bushel. This is the result to be aimed at, and fattening sheep or other stock in winter is the way to reach it.

The Clawson is proving itself capable of producing the largest yields possible in our climate. In quality it is good enough. Were it not, we would make it so. Most kinds of wheat brought to our best Western New York wheat lands improve in quality. The old Mediterranean grew whiter very rapidly, and the improvement is permanent. Farmers on low or mucky lands used to get seed grown on sandy or gravelly uplands. The crop grown from such seed would be much brighter than from seed grown by themselves. I do not know whether "F. E. S.," Romeo, Mich., is on mucky land or on that which is dryer. If the former, he might probably improve his wheat by changing seed, but meantime he should let no one bluff him about the quality of Clawson wheat. I am using bread made from that wheat, and ask no better; and I never have poor bread. I will add, however, that the women folks want flour made of the Post wheat, if I am to enter it at the fair for a premium. They say the Post wheat makes a little nicer—that is, whiter—bread than any other. Clawson, properly ground, is, however, as good flour as I want. The trouble is with the millers. Some know how to grind Clawson, and others do not; hence the complaints. Much of the wheat of all kinds, a year ago, in this vicinity, was of poor quality, and it needed more skill in grinding. This year the berry is uniformly plump and bright, of nearly all varieties.

MUNROE COUNTY, N. Y. W. J. F.

[Correspondence Prairie Farmer.]

Mouldy Corn.

Some time last spring my attention was attracted by a statement in a newspaper that musty, mouldy corn was injurious to animals carrying young, and would kill the offspring. On May 11 I had forty-five sows with pig, mostly to farrow in that month. They had been kept all winter and spring with fattening hogs, and through March and April had the run of a large field with water and some grass in it. April 10 two sows had pigs and did well. About that time I commenced feeding out of a crib of year before last's corn which had been injured by some weather, and in which rats had worked a great deal, and the corn was much of it mouldy and smelled bad. When the bulk of my sows began to farrow, on and after May 1, luck turned against me. In about a week I lost 100 pigs and two sows. This set my wits to work, and I turned the remainder of the sows into a pasture of prairie grass and rye, and slacked up on corn, and fed only that which was sweet and unhurt. A perceptible improvement in ease of delivery, strength and vitality of pigs, and general welfare of mothers and young, commenced at once, and continued until towards the last of the month. I never saw sows do better. The lesson I draw from this is, that it won't pay to feed rotten corn to breeding sows, and it seems to indicate that the adage, "anything is good enough for a hog," a mistaken one. It is a frequent remark that piggy sows do not do well in a lot with fattening cattle. The complaint is common, "My sows ain't doing well this spring." Perhaps the feed they get being rotten and mixed with mud and filth is the cause.

How to Preserve Grapes.

We have kept grapes perfectly well for some months in the following manner: Take good bunches and pick off all decayed or defective berries, and hang them by threads to sticks placed across the edge of a clean wooden box (a new or thoroughly-cleaned cheese-box answers perfectly) deep enough to contain the bunches close together, but without touching each other. Then take fine poplar, oak, birch, or maple sawdust, clean and free from moisture, but not overdried, and pour it into the boxes, working it with a small rod among the bunches so that they are completely enveloped. When the box is filled seal the ends of all the exposed main stalks with a drop of sealing-wax or melted rosin. Cover the box first with a sheet of newspaper, and then with the cover, and store the boxes in a cool, dry cellar. About ten pounds may be put in an ordinary-sized cheese box. It would have been instructive had you related the methods in which you had failed.—[Rural Messenger.

Making Firm Butter.

A correspondent of the "New England Farmer" gives the following plan by which, under ordinary circumstances, he gets firm butter, which, if not new, is nevertheless not generally practiced. He says: "My cellar is so constructed that it is cool, so that it is not cool enough to churn. I never want cream churned the day it is taken off. It does not come to butter as easily, nor make as good an article as to let it stand and ripen, and, at the same time, get the temperature lower. My cellar is 10 feet deep, 20 feet wide, and 45 long, cemented on the bottom. I exercise a great deal of care about keeping my cellar cool; I take out the windows on cool nights and no others, and shut them early in the morning. Now, if I could get my cream sufficiently cool without, I would have a box made of plank, deep enough to hold my cans of cream and three or four inches to spare, so as to set them on some bars at the bottom, also to lay chunks of ice—have a pipe run out at one corner to carry off the water into the drain. I always make it a point to churn early in the morning, while the other hands are milking, which would be a great help to those churning above the ground, as one can get it out of the way in the cool of the day. My churning room is just out of the main cellar, 12x40 feet, and 10 feet deep, and so cool I find no trouble at all in handling butter in the hottest weather. Where one churns up stairs and the cream, of course, is growing warmer all the time in very warm weather, the temperature should be, at the start, as low as 50 degrees, if possible."

Red Ants—How to Exterminate.

To the thorough housewife, insects of any description in her house are indeed pests which ought not to be tolerated for a single day. Ants are surely evidences of inattention in one way or another, and a little care with our pantries or shelves in keeping them scrupulously clean and free from crumbs, grease and the like, would save a deal of mortification and trouble, and prove, time and again, that an "ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." When a young housekeeper, years ago, I found that a dish of baked apples which had been left in the pantry from dinner until tea-time was covered with red ants. This was the first intimation of their existence in my house. It was the work of but a moment to throw the apples into the fire and scald the plate with boiling water. I removed the shelves from the side where the apples had been, scalded them also thoroughly, and dried them by the fire. Then, in every crack and corner on that side, I poured boiling water—a very little will answer—and this I did not only once, but five or six times each day for the next week. The shelves were then replaced, and from that time till this I have never seen one ant. This scalding, which necessitates the wiping up of so much water, may seem a good deal of trouble to many. It is, however, the only effectual method of exterminating them that I know of.

Setting Strawberries.

If you want a fine crop of strawberries next season they must be set this or next month, in latitudes north of Philadelphia. South of that they can be set much later. The main requisite is to have them well-rooted before winter sets in, and the best protection then is to throw out a small trench from between the rows, drawing the earth from the trench up to the plants, hilling them up as you would potatoes. This prevents heaving. An experiment has convinced us that this is the best protection, as the trench prevents water laying near the plants, and the earth around plants prevent heaving. Of course it would be still better, if leaves or straw, or hay, were thrown over them in addition. Plants set this or next month will yield one-fourth to one-third of a crop next season, and will make double the growth of plant next year of those set next spring, and will yield a much larger crop in 1879. The best way to set plants is to make a good-sized hole, so that the roots can be well spread out, and as they are placed in, pour in a gill or so of water and draw earth in quickly.—*Fruit Recorder.*

FARMERS very often allow their potato crops to remain in the ground "for want of time" to dig them out. We wish to call their attention to two facts. One is, don't allow them to take the second growth; and the other is, be sure that the *grub* is not old enough to attack them, otherwise take time to raise them at once.

A bashful clergyman rising to preach announced his text in this wise: "And immediately the cock wept, and Peter went out and crew bitterly."

A little girl suffering from mumps declares that she "feels as though a headache had slipped down into her neck."

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Our New York Letter.

Our Eclipse—An Unmannerly Planet—Summer Amusement—Bluebeard—Pink Dominos—A Clever Scheme—The Irrepressible Heathen—A Forgery that was not a Forgery.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I am not astronomer enough to know whether your readers were treated to the same show or not, but we of New York have been indulged in an eclipse this week. Of course we admit that it was in the highest degree unmannerly for the earth to get in the moon's way in that style, and perhaps it was our duty to get out the tom-toms and tinpans as the Asiatic heathen do under like circumstances and scare it out of its improper position. But as our government policy is at present one of the strict non-intervention we took no action in the matter further than to station ourselves in our front doors or windows to watch for a moon rise that didn't come off. Precisely at the moment when fair Cynthia should have shown her countenance above the sands of Long Island, our own planet had shut off the whole supply of radiance which she usually obtains at second-hand from the orb of night; nor did we begin to get out of our own light until the latter got up several degrees above the horizon. Then came the curious sight of a full moon gradually appearing out of the darkness of a clear sky. If the silver goddess is at all inclined to bashfulness she must have suffered at this juncture, for the number of telescopes and opera glasses directed at her from the metropolis alone was enough to disconcert Lydia Thompson herself.

This young (?) lady, by the way, is at present aiding those Gothamites who are doomed to stay at home during the hot weather, to while away the closing days of summer at Wallack's Theatre, where with her blondes she is giving the burlesque of "Bluebeard." The other theatres are showing more activity as the fall season approaches. At the Union Square the attraction is "Pink Dominos," one of those French plays which our dramatists take and after giving them a very thin and transparent coat of moral whitewash, present to American audiences as "reformed." At the Park "Baby" persists in proving himself a success. At Niblo's a sharp manager is reaping a golden harvest, the result of a novel piece of managerial ingenuity. He has hit upon the plan of scattering broadcast tickets of admission good for the gentleman bearer only when accompanied by a lady. These tickets have no reserved seats attached, and as of course no gentleman is going to take a lady to the theatre and make her stand through a five-act play, the holder invariably goes to the box office and gets reserved seats paying therefore prices varying with location. The bait takes so well that the large house is crowded every night and the ingenious proprietor is hugging himself for his smartness. I rehearse the little tale as a hint for your local managers.

At the remaining theatres the Chinaman holds undisputed sway. The 5th Avenue is still profiting by the antics and pig-tail of Mr. Parsloe, the inimitable Ah-Sin of Harte and Twain's "Heathen Chinee." This will be continued for another week, when the first of a promised list of sensations will be brought out in the shape of a new play by Augustin Daly, entitled "Our City." At the Broadway, "Washee-Washee" has a prominent position of Joaquin Miller's maiden dramatic effort which he calls "The Danites," the action of which is located, according to the approved traditions of the American drama, amid the red-shirted and blood-thirsty scenes of Californian life. There has been a good deal of curiosity exhibited to see how the talented and eccentric poet would succeed in this branch of literary work. The verdict after the first performances inclines to be favorable, though the critics are as usual conscientiously trying to earn their salaries by making fun of it.

The Chinaman is getting to be an object of attention in other relations than those of the mimic stage. About a dozen of him were up this week before the U. S. Commissioner for selling unstamped cigars. No description could convey an idea of the blandness and childlikeness of their yellow faces when arraigned to answer. It seemed as if butter wouldn't melt in their mouths when they indicated that they understood nothing of the charge or of the language, nor when, finding that that wouldn't work, they set up the somewhat startling defense that their cigars being entirely made of cabbage leaves, did not come under the tobacco laws. Altogether, they proved too much for the Commissioner, who, unable to make anything of them, finally discharged the whole lot after a severe reprimand which of course rolled off them like water off a duck's back.

They are by no means such fools as they look, these serene wooden-shoed rascals. Not long ago, one of them, whom I will call Ah Sam, procured from another, who shall be designated as Ah Ling, about $120, in money which the obliging Ah Sam told his compatriot ought to be deposited to the latter's credit. So the two went together and made the deposit, taking a receipt for it in Ah Ling's name. The receipt Ah Sam retained, saying that he would keep it safe till Ah Ling should want it. Next day the perfidious Sam returned to the place of deposit alone, assumed the identity of Ah Ling, procured the receipt and said he wanted his money. One of these heathens looks so much like all the rest that the cashier, naturally suspecting nothing, counted out the $120, but said he must have the signature of Ah Ling to the receipt. Sam readily acceded to this, and made on the paper a tea chest character which he assured the confiding stamp-slinger was Asiatic for that name. Shortly afterward the genuine Ah Ling discovered the ways that were dark of his benighted brother and tore his pigtail in an equal mixture of wrath and anguish. He rushed to the cashier, explained the circumstances and received the advice to have Ah Sam arrested for forging his name to the receipt. This counsel was acted upon, and Sam was hauled before the bar of Justice. He was observed to smile sweetly when the charge was preferred, but said nothing. The cashier excitedly produced the receipt, and showed it to Ah Ling for identification. No sooner had the latter fixed his slantindicular gaze upon the signature than he gave vent to what was probably a Mongolian expletive, and began to sputter to the interpreter, who at once said that the signature was not Ah Ling but Ah Sam. Of course the latter had committed no forgery in signing his own name, and, therefore, to the dense bewilderment and indignation of the wronged Ah Ling, the charge was dismissed. The wily Sam, who throughout had sat with the same half-closed eyes and innocent smile, glided peacefully out, whispering softly as he went, "Melican man he thinkee he dam smartee; allee same Chiny man teschee he one tree four nicee trick." RADIX.

THE SURVIVORS OF "THE CHANCELLOR."—This delightful new volume by Jules Verne has just been issued as No. 98 of "The Lakeside Library" series. It details the adventures of the passengers and crew of the good ship Chancellor, lost in mid ocean on the Atlantic. When the ship was destroyed its people found refuge on a raft, and encountered great privations, and were subject to imminent dangers. But few survived the hardships of the long contest with the fierce elements. The interest of the story is enhanced by 36 fine engravings. Sold by all newsdealers at 10 cents, or sent free of postage, by DONNELLEY, LOYD & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

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75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
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BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want Ball Tickets,
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If you want small Posters,
If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
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If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

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ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST.

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest Companies. Horses insured against Theft, Death or Accident.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n14

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 81otf

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15-tf

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

COAL COAL
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Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

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Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

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LIME LIME
LIME LIME
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LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

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DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

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FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

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BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-tf

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IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Hardware.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop't.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

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M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Agents wanted $50 to $200 PER MONTH

—A New, Clear and Concise—

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exhibition, inauguration of President Hayes, and Turkish Difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. 27 13t

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28 1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holabaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 15-tf

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 81otf

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,

Doors,

Sidings;

Flooring.

Mouldings,

Scroll Work,

Stains,

Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

8-13-1y McCLELLAN & SPEER, Bellefonte, Pa.

Lumber.

PINE and HEMLOCK

LUMBER

For Sale at

Reduced Rates

At the Yards of the

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD CO.,

At Bellefonte & Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS,

19 tf General Superintendent.

Cheap Guns for the People

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $3 to $35. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating. 7, 16 and 34 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

Parlor Organ.

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PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

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WASHINGTON, N. J.,

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—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,

AGENT,

8-36-1y BELLEFONTE, PA.

Miscellaneous.

Beaver College

AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Beautifully and healthfully located at Beaver, Pa., on the Ohio River, 28 miles from Pittsburgh.

Opens September 11th.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL & MUSIC COURSE. INSTRUCTION SCIENTIFIC AND THOROUGH. PRICES REDUCED. Send for Catalogue to the President,

30 1m REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

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960,000 ACRES IN

Southwest Missouri.

First-class Stock farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco region in the West. Short Winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit!

Free transportation from St. Louis to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address

A. L. DEANE,

Land Commissioner St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co., N. W. corner Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo. 34

INSURANCE.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-5-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8n36 1y

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER.

Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 6-16-1y

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELAR & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-31 1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. B., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 395, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——A poor woman in Berks county had provided for eighteen dogs until recently, when a storm blew down her cabin and killed six. Now if some one would only poison the other twelve.

——Two nephews of the Confederate Generals, Jos. E Johnston and Fitzhugh Lee are learning the trade of machinists in the P. R. R. shops of Altoona. Both bear the names of their distinguished uncles.

——A week ago last Monday Mrs. Rebecca Nees, of Millheim, fell through an opening in the floor of her house, which had been made by carpenters who were doing some repairing, struck her arm against some timbers and broke it near the wrist.

——We learn from the Millheim *Journal* that Mr. Henry Krumrine, of Spring Mills, is having a siding ware-house built preparatory to going into the coal and grain business. The depot and engine house is almost completed. Thomas A. Hicks & Bro. have opened their new stove and tin ware store.

——The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society will meet at the house of Mrs. Hammond Sechler next Friday evening, September 7, at the usual hour. Mrs. Sechler's known reputation as a genial and affable hostess will attract a full meeting. There will no doubt be many interesting letters read. All the members should attend.

——Before the end of the fall season Mars and Saturn will come into conjunction, the first time upon August 27, and the last November 3. These two planets will come into opposition with the sun within four days of each other, the former on the 5th and the latter on the 9th of September. In that opposition Mars will be nearer the earth than in thirty years before.

——J. Newman, Jr., the prince of clothers, on Allegheny street, has just returned from New York with an immense stock of fall goods of every description imaginable, which he is ready to sell at prices so low that it is the next thing to giving goods away. And the great wonder to everyone is how he can do it. The secret of how to do it is his, and the people of Centre county may profit by it if they will.

——The Patrons of Husbandry will hold their fourth annual pic-nic on the top of Nittany Mountain, near Centre Hall, on the 13th of the present month. Able speakers will be there with hay seed in their hair and address the assembled multitude in the interest of agriculture. All are cordially invited to attend and bring their baskets along. A good time will surely be had as there always is on such occasions.

——Mr. Daniel Stover, of Woodward, as for some time been missing eggs which he knew his chickens must produce. At first he thought they were stolen by some human thief, but upon investigation he found that that old enemy of man, the "pesky serpent," was the culprit. A few days ago he succeeded in catching and killing the rascal, in the shape of a black snake six feet long. Upon cutting him open he found a lot of egg shells and also a glass nest egg. The family now have eggs as usual.

——Our readers will be delighted to know that there has been a great decline in sugar lately. The decline does not seem to have reached us yet, but there is no doubt that we will soon get the benefit of it. The cause of the decline is said to be owing to a limited demand, and no overstocking of the market by speculators who thought to make a corner in the article, but failed in the effort. There is much more sugar on hand in the cities than at any previous time, and no prospect for selling it, except at losing rates. We may therefore confidently look forward to a reign of cheap sugar, and it can't come any too soon for us.

WOODLAND TREASURES. — Ferns and autumn leaves are every year becoming more popular as drawing-room decorations. Tastefully arranged they will add greatly to the beauty of a room, while it is but little trouble to gather and preserve them. Truly, florists keep them as part of their stock in trade, and you may buy them all pressed and ready for use if you desire; but there is a present pleasure in collecting them; and a pleasure afterward in treasuring them as souvenirs of woodland rambles and pleasant country excursions. Delicate ferns are the prettiest; the coarser varieties do not pay for gathering. It is best to take a large book into the woods and lay the ferns into it as gathered; but this is not always practicable. Put them to press, however, as soon as possible, since some kinds will not remain fresh even for a day in winter. Lay them smoothly in a large volume, and tie a string around the book; this will be all the pressure they will need; a heavy pressure gives them a mashed look. We have pressed them satisfactorily merely by using folded newspapers put smoothly under the movable hat box in a Saratoga trunk. Autumn leaves require more care, and the greatest pains must be taken to keep them from becoming mildewed. A day or two after putting them to press examine them to see if they are damp, and if so, change the papers between which they lie. The first step is to dry them, after which they may be kept indefinitely; but before using for decorative purposes there are many methods by which their beauty may be improved. Some press them with a warm (not hot) waxed iron; others varnish them with a solution of gum-shellac, which imparts a brilliant but stiff appearance; others use a barely warm iron smeared thinly with spermaceti, which the iron must be warm enough to keep liquid. Dogwood, maple, oak and sumach leaves all keep their color well, and are beautiful when pressed. The poison ivy—"five finger," it is sometimes called—loses its poisonous properties after drying, unless again wet, and is among the loveliest of leaves. In gathering leaves wear a thick pair of gloves for protecting the hands.

Grasses should be gathered when in full flower, and dried by hanging up in a room where the sun will not shine on them. Every one knows how beautiful these are arranged in vases, and our native grasses are, many of them, as effective as the costlier imported varieties. A few butterflies, caught and chloroformed, will add much to the beauty of such a bouquet. In collecting your leaves, break some clusters and twigs; these you can press in newspapers under your trunk, and you will find them useful beyond measure when you begin the work of decoration. Sea weeds, also, are well worth preserving, making lovely transparencies, and are also beautiful when grouped in a basket or in a picture with ferns. To preserve them, float the bit of sea weed in a basin of water and slip a sheet of white paper under it while yet in the water. Take paper and plant out carefully, and hold the sheet up by one corner to let the water drain off, then dry between sheets of blotting paper. Gray mosses and lichens are beautiful for ornamenting crosses and filling baskets. They require no preservation beyond merely gathering.

A NEW SWINDLE.—A swindle was perpetrated in this place and vicinity last week which certainly has the mark of originality and newness, and as it was so successful, we give it full publicity so that other localities may be on their guard, as this one will no doubt be in the future. A couple of well dressed young men, with assumed business airs, had shipped to this place a lot of what they represented to be No. 1 mackeral, and with horse and wagon circulated throughout the town and country for the purpose of selling. Hard times, quick sales and small profits was their motto, and $4.50 to $5 for two ½ barrel kegs of mackerel No. 1, which they opened for inspection, did not seem high. The bait took, and for a time the fish business was lively, the strangers having no difficulty in disposing of their cargo. So well pleased were they that they told their customers they intended coming back this week with a lot of beef, etc. They won't come. "There was a good-sized African in the wood pile," and he made his appearance after a few days.

We give the experience of one of the victims, which we understand is that of all, so far as we have heard: "I opened dem fish and used dree messes, and dey was fust rate. De next time dey tasted just like straw; dem fish was bad and I wants no more; anybodies can hev dem, and dere was in dat keg a store bucketful of salt." A few fish on top were first class, the balance of each keg composed of oil tainted mackerel well hidden in salt. To sum up, this victim had two kegs and a pile of salt in which he had invested $4, thinking he had about half a dollar's worth of good fish. There is a moral in this, viz: Patronize your own town merchants, and leave strangers severely alone.—[Chambersburg Repository.

——Sechler's is the place to get your sugar for preserving purposes.

——For the first time since we have made our home in this town we had occasion to spend several days in court, last week, *on business*. Nearly the entire term was quarter session or criminal, no civil cases having been tried. We observed the proceedings with much interest, and we are constrained to say that we have never observed so much effort on the part of attorneys to browbeat the court into extenuatory crime. We are glad to know that the lawyers engaged in this scheme are Democrats. We are also glad to know that the greater the effort made for the palliation of crime the more firmly the Court sat upon the side of justice and right—the law was vindicated and the good people of our land say, Amen.

——It seems that the harvest home pic-nic committee, when they made their final settlement, after paying all expenses had a surplus balance on hand of $205. Now the question was what to do with this large sum. It was proposed by some to distribute it among the poor along the line; but there are so many places and there are so few poor in Pennsvalley, that that proposition could not carry. The matter was finally disposed of by deciding to place the money at interest in the bank to remain two years, to be used towards extending the railroad westward from Spring Mills. If not used for this purpose at the expiration of that time, it was to revert back to the committee for their disposal. Of course this committee should immediately incorporate themselves into a stock company, with a perpetual charter. Some day this $205 may have accumulated so as to become quite a fortune for somebody with which to do some great good; or, perhaps, the railroad may yet be built with it after it has doubled up often enough from accumulations of interest. We congratulate the people west of Spring Mills upon the improved prospects for the completion of their road. All things work together for good to those who hold fast to their purse strings and wait for something to turn up. Let them renew the cry now of, "On to Bellefonte!"

—— Petty thieving is becoming quite common of late throughout Pennsvalley, and the frequency and boldness of these depredations, occuring mostly at night, are not only a source of annoyance, but a positive loss which the victims, in many cases, can illy afford to bear. What can be done to abate the growing evil? On Friday night some parties crossing Brush Mountain at Cross Road School House broke into the shoe shop of Peter W. Zeigler and robbed it of quite a lot of leather belonging to the customers of Mr. Zeigler, and nearly all the tools and lasts in the shop. Several cellars and spring houses were also robbed the same night, most likely by the same persons. The "Reporter" has no less than four items similar to the above for a single week. Beginning with Monday night, it says an attempt was made to enter the dwelling of Wm. P. Shoop, of Centre Hall, by boring several holes around the stable that fastens the cellar door, but the attempt failed. Same night, and no doubt the same party, stole from Rev. W. E. Fisher's buggy, next door to Mr. Shoop, a good lap robe, apron and buggy curtains. On the same night Dr. Alexander's stable in Centre Hall, was maliciously entered and a set of harness and fly net cut and mutilated. Strohm's store, in the Loop, was robbed Monday night. The door was bored open and goods to the amount of $25 were stolen. Two hams were recently stolen from Amos Oberdorf's smoke house.—[Millheim Journal.

CENTRE COUNTY FAIR.—The Centre County Agricultural Society will hold its annual fair on the society's grounds, at Bellefonte, on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th days of October next.

We call attention to this exhibition at this early day, so that our farmers, mechanics and even the ladies may have time to prepare some article for exhibition at the coming fair. Every citizen should feel an interest in these annual displays of the productions of the county. We can generally form an opinion of the success of a county's progress by the display of that county's productions. Now, if we are to be judged by this means, we cannot but feel that our standard of progress must necessarily be low, when we look back over the past in regard to our annual county fairs. We believe that this judgment is incorrect, and we suffer from it in the eyes of the community. And now to remedy this shortcoming, let each one be willing to take a part in the forthcoming fair, and prepare such articles as will be an evidence of our skill in the productions of the soil. The workmanship of the shop, the skill of the housewife, the mines and forest—all unite in presenting specimens of science, skill and industry. And in live stock, let it not be represented alone in fast horses, but your best draft horses and mules, cattle, swine, sheep and poultry. Let it be an exhibition worthy of the name, and prove a centre of attraction to every resident of the county. The result of such an exhibition will tend to the improvement of our agricultural and mechanical interests to an extent far beyond our most sanguine expectations.—*Philipsburg Journal.*

——The seven prisoners convicted at last week's court, and sentenced to different terms of solitary confinement in the Western Penitentiary, at Pittsburgh, were taken hence on last Saturday evening by Deputy Sheriff Munson and his assistants. When James Gallager and James Mackey, who traveled together, came to the bridge near the depot, Amos Glaub, who had been arrested for participating in the riots, and who was released on condition that he testified against others, was standing near them. Gallager struck at him with his fist, and simultaneously both Gallager and Mackey kicked him. Glaub made a hasty retreat which ended that riot. Stewart Walker managed to get up some sympathy for himself on account of the long sentence; but when we come to consider that he is one of the most cunning and desperate horse thieves ever captured in this county, every horse owner should rejoice that he has been so effectually disposed of. He has a brother in the Williamsport jail awaiting trial for horse stealing. A cousin of his was convicted in the Huntingdon court, last week, and sent to the penitentiary for three years and a half. The latter informed Deputy Sheriff Munson that Stewart Walker had stolen a large number of horses for which he had never been arrested. Stewart, in his plea to the court, claimed that he was not personally responsible for the theft but had confederates. He admitted that he was one of a gang that extended from this part of Pennsylvania to Dayton, Ohio, who have stations and confederates in all the counties between the points named; that he has horses now boarding ready to be moved at will. A proposition was made to him that if he would expose the gang and testify against them, his sentence would be suspended, which he refused to do. The people can now judge for themselves whether ten years is too much for such an accomplished thief.

——A correspondent under date of Sept. 3d, writes us as follows concerning an important element in the work of instruction at the State College:

The Young Men's Christian Association of the Pennsylvania State College received quite a number of new members at its business meeting on Saturday evening, and is entering upon the work of the college session with an especially favorable outlook. We think that this affords one of the great advantages offered to students of the State College. Here are banded together a number of young men who feel it their duty and privilege to labor for their Master by endeavoring to persuade their fellow students to enter His service. As an aid to this they hold three prayer meetings a week, two of them being a half hour and the other an hour in length, each full of interest and highly productive of good. To these meetings all persons in the college community are cordially invited, and even urged to come by students who make it a point to go personally to their fellows and seek to have them join together in their students' prayer meetings. In addition to these meetings the association conducts the services in the college chapel on the first Sabbath evening of each month, at which time they give a service of song or a Bible reading. The President of the college, Dr. Calder, favors the association with an address on "Missionary Work," the first Saturday evening of each month, when he sets forth in a very earnest and effective manner the workings of some particular fields of labor. It is asserted by some persons that undenominational colleges, such as our State institution, must necessarily be irreligious, or at least will do but little for the production of personal piety among their students. A careful observer of the affairs of the Pennsylvania State College, for the last six years, will testify that such is not the case here, but that while six denominations are represented in the faculty, sectarian teaching is avoided, religion is heartily recognized, and such influences prevail as lead a majority of the students to the profession of it. In bringing about this result the Y. M. C. A., of which we have been speaking, has been largely instrumental.

PEACHES.—"Here's your nice, sweet, juicy p-e-a-c-h-e-s!" Mr. John D. Sourbeck, sub-agent for Clinton county has just arrived in this city with a car-load of Delaware peaches, which he is offering at an exceedingly low figure. He has located in the vacant store-room, corner Main street and Clinton Avenue, formerly occupied by F. J. Troxel. Another car-load will be on hand next Tuesday. Don't forget the place, and don't fail to give him a call.—*Clinton Republican.*

THE COMING NEW YEAR, 5638.—The Jewish inhabitants of the whole world are preparing for the celebration of their New Year which takes place this year on the coming Saturday of this week (Sept. 8th), in consequence of which the following houses doing business in Bellefonte wish to inform their patrons and friends that their places of business will be closed and no business transacted on that day:

J. Newman, Jr.—Joseph Bros. & Co.—Isaac Guggenheimer—Abram Sussman—Abram Baum—S. & A. Loeb.

——Sechler is the prince of grocers.

——The fourth annual pic-nic of the Veteran Club of Centre county comes off at Howard next Saturday, September 8. Gov. Hartranft and Gen. Burnside have been invited to be present. Major R. H. Foster will orate on the history of the 148th Regiment P. V. There will be a big crowd and a nice time.

——The Meek family gave a concert last Friday evening, at Reynolds' Hall, to quite a large and respectable audiance. There were four peformers, viz: Mr. Meek and his three daughters. They are good singers but will no doubt improve very much by cultivation. The character of their music is mostly sacred. We understand from Mr. Meek that they intend to travel the coming winter. If they do we have no doubt that they will meet with abundant success.

——The *True Democrat*, of Lewistown, speaks of the premium list recently published and circulated by the officers of our Centre County Agricultural Society in the following commendable language:

The Centre county fair will open at Bellefonte on Wednesday, the 3d of October. The premium list is arranged with admirable judgment, being well calculated to attract a large number and variety of exhibits, as well as crowds of sightseers. The trials of speed are very properly confined to the horses owned in the county, not specially kept for racing purposes, and the highest purse offered is only $50. A variety of harmless amusements, such as corn-husking matches, wood-sawing matches, sack races, blindfold races, wheelbarrow races, horse race where the slowest horse wins, etc., are also embraced in the programme. The Mifflin county managers might learn something by looking over Centre county's advertisement.

When people abroad speak so favorably of the coming exhibition no citizen of the county should hesitate to take a lively interest.

——Our correspondent who, a few weeks ago, wrote an article in reference to the robbers of sixty years ago, Lewis and Connelly, has drawn out some other very interesting correspondences on the same subject. This was due, no doubt, to an omission which inadvertently occurred through an oversight of the compositor who set up the first article. Our first correspondent, we must say in justice to him, did mention the part taken in that affair by Sheriff Butler, but, as mentioned above, this sentence was in the manuscript, but was inadvertently left out by the compositor. So much interest has been shown in this scrap of local history that a friend has furnished us with the confession of Lewis, which we will commence the publication of in our next issue. It will, no doubt, be read with interest by all, especially those old enough to have personal knowledge of the events of that early day.

——Last Monday morning, about half past ten, as the express train was coming into the Bellefonte station, when it had arrived at the mill of Duncan, Hale & Co. a span of horses with a wagon attached, belonging to John Gleason of Moshannon, which was standing at the mill, becoming frightened at the noise of the approaching cars, started to run across the track. The engine struck the wagon about the centre, completely demolishing it; broke the horses loose, threw one some distance onto a pile of dirt near the track. It was injured some but not killed. Fortunately there was no one in the wagon; the owner was not near, nor were the horses tied. No blame is attached to the engineer. Mr. Gleason is a poor man, we are informed. His wagon was a new one, and he is hardly able to bear the loss. While this is the case he has reason to be thankful that his neglect to take proper precaution to secure his team against accident did not result in the loss of human life. The result might have been more serious; the team might have been thrown into the race, and it is almost a wonder it was not. If such a result had happened who can tell the possible misery that might have resulted from a little thoughtless act.

——A hunter in the woods of northern Michigan fell into an old mine hole or well recently. He was badly bruised, but his cries attracted attention, and he was drawn out with a rope. An exploration of the hole was made the next day, and a human skeleton was found at the bottom in a sitting position. Investigation left no doubt that it was the skeleton of a man who had fallen in and perished of starvation. Marks on the side of the excavation showed where the man had tried to cut steps, and his rusted gun was found near the top. An old almanac for the year 1866, taken from the remains of his clothing, rendered it probable that he met his fate in that year. That old almanac was one furnished by the famous house of Sechler & Co., grocers, in the Bush House block, opposite the REPUBLICAN office, which that unfortunate hunter was preserving for reference when he should come east again. This fully demonstrates how advertisement (seed) dropped by the wayside, although it may be buried in the earth for a long time, will finally spring up and bear fruit, for the discoverer of this old almanac, together with his friends, will now become regular patrons of Sechlers's. That is certain; and once they have seen and traded with the gentlemanly Harry Teats, they will never leave him. Then again he who once buys Sechler's fine groceries never wants to try any other, for they are always cheap for cash. Good goods cheap, is Sechler's motto.

BELLEFONTE ACADEMY. — The schools in the Academy will be open this day, September 5th.

FOR YOUR DIARY.—You will no longer dread the hour for taking medicine, if you are careful to purchase Jamaica Cough Syrup when in need of such a remedy. Its pleasant taste and remarkable curative effects have secured for it the largest sale of any preparation for coughs and colds now before the public. Jamaica Vegetable Liver Pills will promote the healthy action of that organ, and should be in every home. These medicines are for sale by all druggists in Bellefonte. 9 26 1y eow

MARRIED.

GATES—MILLER.—On the 28th ult., by Rev. Geo. Guyer, T. Jefferson Gates, of Tyrone, Blair county, and Annie Miller, of Half Moon, this county.

GEBHART—HINDS.—On the 30th ult., by Rev. W. E. Detwiler, Mr. Edward Gebhart and Miss Olive M. Hinds, both of Centre county.

DIED.

HAZEL.—On the 25th ult., at Eagleville, this county, Anna Margaret Hazel, aged 8 years, 9 months and 1 day.

"The maid is not dead, but sleepeth."

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce the name of CLEMENT DALE, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney.

COMMERCIAL.

BUSINESS EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The London *Economist*, reviewing the business influences of the war, now in its fourth month, comes to the conclusion that it has increased the price of wheat, while it has depressed that of cotton, wool and iron. To go more into detail, it says: "We find that wheat is now 64s 6d per quarter, while six months ago the *Gazette* average was only 51s 3d, and a year ago 48s 2d. This means dear bread, and compared with those of a year ago, the conditions *pro tanto* altered for the worse. But the war appears to have directly depressed business, quite apart from the check upon the spending power of nations, which is created by dear bread. Were cotton on its own merits, there could be no possible doubt as to the influence on prices of the strong statistical position which we have just delineated. But cotton is not on its own merits. Business in Manchester and other manufacturing markets is hampered by the war now raging in the east—by the fear that other countries may be drawn into the conflict—by political disquietude in France, and by the adverse influence which these disturbing causes have upon trade in general all over the world"—which they sustain by referring to the reduced prices of wool, iron and metals.

GOLD.

Gold was rather lower yesterday, opening at 104, declined and sold at 103¾, closing at 103¾ @104.

IMPORT OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.

The imports of dry goods for August make a larger total than did those for the same month last year. The entries for the month foot up $11,142,715, against $9,532,937 in 1876, $14,091,640 in 1875, and $14,267,208 in 1874. The entries for consumption were $1,505,140 larger than last year, but $1,994,555 below the like total of 1875. The entries for warehousing show an increase of $105,318 over 1876 and a decrease of $954,369 as compared with 1875. The withdrawals from warehouse, per contra, show a decrease of $350,140 and $1,145,353, respectively, as compared with the two years. The returns for the eight months on the current year just expired show a decrease now amounting to only $997,393. As compared with the returns from the corresponding months of 1875 there is shown a decrease $19 213,147, and as compared with 1874, a falling off of $22,314,541.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 spring $1.11 for cash; $1.02½@1.03 for September; $1.00@.00¼ for October; 99c for all the year; No. 3 do at $1.04½. Corn active and firm at 43c for cash and September; 43½@43¾c for October; rejected at 41½@41¾c. Oats active and firm at 24c for cash; 24½c for October; rejected at 19c. Rye fairly active at 53½c. Barley dull and weak at 66a.

Toledo—Wheat, white $1.32; corn mixed 46 cents; oats 26 cents.

Philadelphia—Wheat scarce. Red $1.38; Southern Amber $1 42@1.44; white $1.45@1 50. Rye 61@62c. Corn 60c. Oats, mixed, 31a32c; white 33a36c. Timothy seed $1.55a1.60.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 5, 1877.

The transactions in our grain market are limited to what is wanted for home consumption. The mills have no demand for flour for shipment. Farmers are slow to sell at present prices, and the result is we have a very dull market.

CORN—Corn continues scarce.

RYE—There is some small lots of rye offering.

OATS—Oats are dull; sales at our quotations.

At our Curb market butter sells at 25 cents per pound, spring chickens 40 and 50 cents per pair, potatoes 25 cents per bushel, and apples 50 to 75 cents per bushel.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 20
Red wheat	1 20
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	46
Corn, shelled	56
Oats	25
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	8 00
Flour, wholesale	7.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound	
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	20@25
Chickens, per piece	20
Cheese, per pound	16
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	9
Eggs, per doz	12
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bushel	35
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	16
Lemons, per doz	50

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	111	111¼
" " " '65, J. and J	105¾	106
" " " '67, " "	107¾	108
" " " '68, " "	110¼	110¼
" 10-40 coupon	109¼	109¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	123¾	124
New 5's, Reg. 1881	108¾	108¾
" " c. 1881	108¾	108¾
" 4½ Reg. 1891	106¾	106¾
" " c. 1891	106¾	106¾
Gold	103¾	104
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	28¾	29
Reading	15¾	16¾
Philadelphia and Erie	9	10
Lehigh Navigation	19¾	19¾
" Valley	36¾	35
United R. R. of J	128	129
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R	8¾	8¾
Northern Central	16	17
Central Transportation	28	30
Nesquehoning	45	46
North Pennsylvania	38	40
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '80	110¾	111